EVENING EDITION

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MANCHOU PEOPLE RALLY TO CLIMAX TENTH YEAR FETE

Some 1,100 Gather at Sacred Meiji Shrine

BIG BANQUET TONIGHT

Those Who Served Empire and Kwantung Army to Be Honored

The celebration here of the 10th anniversary of the Manchoukuo foundation was climaxed today with the rally of all the Manchoukuoan residents in Tokyo at the Japan Youth Association hall in the outer garden of the Meiji Shrine, at 12:30 p.m.

Some 1,100 Manchoukuoans gathered at the sacred precinct of the Shrine to celebrate the growth of their own country for the past 10 years, together with 500 Japanese who were invited to the celebration.

The function was opened with deep bowings made by all the participants toward the site of the Imperial Palace. Then the event entered into its formal part inclusive of the singing of the celebration song. All the celebrants were entertained with dancing, story-telling and other amusements, which were staged by the best artists along these respective lines in Japan.

The program is to close at 4:30 p.m. with the unreeling of newly-made movies demonstrating the unparalleled growth of the 10 year-old Empire.

The postponed grand athletic meet which was to have taken place at 4:30 p.m. yesterday was finished the same hour today. Other events on today's program included a grand celebration luncheon at 12:30 p.m. at the Nippon Seinen Kan with more than 1,000 Manchoukuoans and 500 guests participating.

A dinner banquet will be held at 6 p.m. at the Manchou Kaikan in Hibiya for the 200 members of the Manchou Kai, a society formed of people who had served in the Manchoukuoan Government and in the Kwantung Army.

General Kenkichi Uyeda, former Commander of the Kwantung Army, and Naoki Hoshino, Chief Cabinet Secretary, both members of this society, are expected to attend the dinner banquet this evening.

Hibiya Hall Packed

Hibiya Public Hall last night was packed with well wishers who gathered to witness the scene of a gala "Evening of Felicitation," which was presented in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of Manchoukuo's founding, Domei reported.

The program which included a concert by the symphonic orchestra of the Tokyo Music School, Japanese songs and dances by celebrated artists of national fame was enthusiastically received.

Meanwhile, at the Kanda Public Hall, a cinema program featuring the phenomenal development of Manchoukuo within the last 10 years was presented under the joint auspices of the Manchoukuo Motion Picture Corporation and the Yomiuri Shimbun Sha.

Beginning at 7:30 p.m., a radio program was exchanged between Japan and Manchoukuo and words of congratulation by Premier General Hideki Tojo and of appreciation by Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, were carried over the air.

F.I.C. Chinese to Celebrate

Domei

SAIGON, September 15.—Representatives from the 400,000 overseas Chinese in French Indo-China met yesterday at Cholon and conferred on programs for felicitating Manchoukuo's celebration of the tenth anniversary of its founding.

They decided to stage a mass celebration on September 18 and to send a congratulatory telegraph to the Manchoukuoan Government.

Batavia Festival Extended

Domei

BATAVIA, September 15.—At the urgent request of the native people, the Batavia special municipality extended the night festival which was to have ended yesterday until September 19. The night festival, first to be held in three years, started from September 3.

FIERCE KURD TRIBE CHALLENGES BRITISH

Unrest Mounting Among Natives in West Asia as Allied Defeats Are Reported

OIL FIELDS THREATENED

2,000 American Soldiers and 140,000 Tons of Material Arrive to Meet Crisis

Yomiuri-Hochi

ISTANBUL, September 14.—Unrest among the native inhabitants in Western Asia is reported mounting daily as British and Soviet war reverses in the North African and Caucasus fronts are made known.

At the Mosul oil zone in northern Iraq, according to a latest report received here, a serious disturbance was ensuing among the Kurds who, from their positions in the mountainous district, are putting up a spirited resistance against the British authorities.

The uprising is said to have been started because of the blunt demand made by the British authorities to the local chief of the Kurds that all of the tribesmen should be instantly disarmed. The tribal chief flatly refused to comply to the British demand and thus occurred the rioting of the humiliated Kurds.

Britishers Alarmed

The British in Iraq, alarmed by the situation, are meeting the riot with two brigades of armed forces. In view of the imminent danger of the insurgents resorting to guerilla warfare in the oil zone, the local British authorities are keeping watch over the oil wells and pipes which might be destroyed in the conflict, it is reported.

The British Army officers in Iraq, meantime, are giving hard training to the new recruits of the Iraqui soldiers, while the United States, in order to assist the British, is sending ammunition and provisions to Basra, which, during August, reached about 140,000 tons. Another report from Iraq claimed that a week ago about 2,000 American troopers arrived at Basra on two transports.

The Kurds are very stout and brave tribesmen living around southern Caucasus, western Iran, eastern Turkey and northern Iraq, and their total population is about 1,000,000. These Kurds, now under the reigns of various countries, are reported burning with a desire to make their own State.

ENEMY VESSEL REFLOATED

Japanese Use No Salvage Boat on Sarawak River

Domei

KUCHING (BORNEO) September 14.—After weeks of untiring efforts, Japanese engineers today succeeded in refloating a 2,400-ton enemy freighter sunk in the lower Sarawak River without the aid of a salvage vessel.

Although many small vessels and launches have been refloated in Borneo by engineers attached to the Japanese Military Administration, this is the first time that such a large ocean-faring ship was refloated by Japanese expects without the aid of a salvage boat.

MANCHOU CAN HELP IN EAST ASIA WAR, SAYS NANKING HEAD

Wang Asserts Healthy Growth In 10 Years Reflects Real Ability to Cooperate

STRESSES TIES WITH CHINA

Hsinking Fetes Empire's Founding by Holding Large-Scale Celebrations

Domei

NANKING, September 15.—The healthy growth of Manchoukuo during the 10 years since its founding unmistakably reflects the real ability of that country to extend substantial assistance and cooperation in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, declared President Wang Ching-wei in a radio speech today on the Manchoukuo-China exchange program given on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

"When I visited Hsinking last May," President Wang asserted, "I found that construction efforts in Manchoukuo's national life had been making remarkable strides.

"His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo graciously busied himself in administrative affairs, leaders of the Government were earnestly conducting national policies and the people in general were harmoniously united.

"Premier Chang Ching-hui's courtesy visit to Nanking greatly cemented the friendly relations between China and Manchoukuo."

Turning to the War of Greater East Asia, President Wang declared that the brilliant war results accomplished by Japan's armed might, as well as the growth of Japan's national strength, were not Japan's glory alone but the pride of East Asia as well.

"Manchoukuo, China and Japan owe it to themselves to work for coexistence and co-prosperity as well as for a successful conclusion of the Greater East Asia War, thereby working for the completion of the great task of the establishment of a New Order in East Asia," he declared.

Hsinking Holds Celebrations

Domei

HSINKING, September 15.—Favored by fine weather, various programs in celebration of the epochal 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo were held successfully here today.

At 11:26 a.m. today, when Premier Chang Ching-hui gave three rousing banzais for the health of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, all people throughout the Empire joined in chorus.

By 3 p.m., the whole city of Hsinking was converted into a virtual sea of flags as a long, winding procession participated in by some 550,000 citizens reached its climax in front of the Imperial Palace.

Meanwhile, all necessary preparations for the grand review to be held tomorrow at Nanling in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo have been completed.

His Imperial Majesty will proceed to the parade ground at 2:30 p.m. where the grand review by ground units, mechanized corps and 50 planes of the Manchoukuoan Air Force will be held until 4 p.m. His Imperial Majesty is scheduled to leave the parade ground at 4:05 p.m.

Manchoukuoan Pilots Leave Hsinking For Japan With Confidence, Pleasure

A formation of Manchoukuo warplanes, carrying the nation's goodwill to Japan, left the Army airfield at Hsinking at 8 a.m. today, Domei reported from Hsinking this morning.

Prior to the departure, the Manchoukuoan "Wild Eagles," filled with the appreciation for the kind guidance given them by Japanese experts during their training period, lined up on the airfield at 7 a.m. Major-General Noguchi who was to guide the flying squad to Japan and Major-General Kuo, the commander of the party, gave detailed instructions.

Seen off by many dignitaries both among Government and civilian circles, the fliers took off on their mission to demonstrate their skill during their visit to Japan, encouraged with the thought that their Japanese friends will be overjoyed to welcome them.

This will be the first occasion in which planes of the Manchoukuoan Army will fly to Japan in formation, an event which in itself is indicative of the remarkable progress made by the country during the past decade.

The party is scheduled to arrive at Tachikawa-airfield at 8 o'clock on September 20 and will visit Tokyo on the same day to take part in the Aviation Day program. It will fly back on September 24 after attending a memorial service for the late Major-General Tateo Kato, the Japanese Hero-God of the Air.

Australia Is Ripe for Liquidating Dependence on Unreliable Britain

Churchill's Deaf Ear to Commonwealth's Pleas for Aid Forces Reliance on U.S.—Indicates Continent's Helplessness Before Japanese Forces

Australia is now set for the liquidation of its dependence on Britain which has so far failed to assist the former despite its solicitations and loud appeals, an Asahi correspondent reported from Lourenco Marques last Saturday, alleging that the isolated continent in the southern Pacific is relying on the United States for its national security and subsistence.

This fact is an indication of Australia's blindness and demonstrates the present plight of the commonwealth due to the all-sweeping victories of the Japanese Forces operating close to the mainland of Australia or even over some of the most important defense points in that continent, said the report which is of the following purport:

Japan's successive war achievements since the commencement of the current War, drove the whole of Australia into a fearful state of confusion. Along with its hurried preparation for defense through expansion of the munitions industry and mobilization of manpower, the Australian Government urgently asked Britain to send immediate succor.

Request is Unheeded

This request was not attended to promptly by the British Government, while Japan's occupation of Hongkong and Malaya was rapidly realized. Under the circumstances, Australian Premier John Curtin, on his statement in the latter part of December, last year, declared the Government's intention of relying on the United States for aid. Though Curtin asserted that Australia would remain loyal to the British King, he positively stressed the imminent need of looking to America for assistance.

There was at that time no explicit remark made by President Roosevelt concerning the Australian Premier's pronouncement or no apparent signs to indicate that any talks had been carried out between the American and British leaders on the same question. However, it was all too plain that Roosevelt had secretly planned the new American defense by utilizing Australia as one of the most important bases.

A little later, at the end of January this year, Rabaul in the New Britain Islands was reduced by a Japanese landing unit, which indicated that the war was drawing close to Australia. The Commonwealth Government met in repeated sessions of the Cabinet Council to request Britain and the United States to dispatch troops to assist in Australia's defense. It also suggested that a Pacific War Council should be established between London and Washington.

To these appeals, Churchill, in his speech in the House of Commons, answered that he did not think that Australia was directly menaced and that the immediate dispatch of troops was necessary but however, he said that the proposed war council would be considered.

This willynilly attitude of Churchill was far from satisfying to the Commonwealth. Australian War Minister Francis M. Forde then openly remarked: "Now there is more possibility of an invasion by Japanese troops into Australia than of a German landing on the homeland of Britain." Then he severely criticized Churchill's underestimation of the southern Pacific war situation.

Japan's southward move was proceeding as quickly as possible. The advent of March, this year, saw the annihilation of the Australian forces in Timor, while the complete reduction of Java was realized by the 9th of the same month, which drove General Sir Archibald Wavell, commander of the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific, to flee to India. Under the circumstances, the relations between Australia and New Zealand were completely cut. Then came the Japanese occupation of some vital points in New Guinea, which aggravated the precarious position of the Commonwealth to a serious extent.

Appeals to Roosevelt

An urgent request was sent from Curtin to President Roosevelt at this

(Continued on Page 2)

100 INDIAN STUDENTS CLASH WITH BRITISH

Attempt to Prevent Holding of Central Assembly—Police Arrest Many

Nichi Nichi

AN UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 15.—Another clash occurred between some 100 Indian students and the British police in New Delhi on Monday, when the latter arrested a large number of students who held a demonstration in front of the hall of the Indian Central Assembly now in session, in an attempt to prevent the assemblymen from attending the meeting.

The Assembly was reported to have opened with the attendance of 75 members in addition to the representatives of the United States and the Chungking regime as hearers.

A motion made by a member for the development of subterranean resources was adopted. The discussions were also concentrated upon such problems as factory construction, the increase of iron ore output, and the disobedience movement now raging throughout India under the guidance of the Indian National Congress Party.

Central Assembly Meets

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, September 15.—The Indian Central Assembly was convened on Monday as scheduled with the reduced number of 75 assemblymen attending. This cut in the number of assemblymen is the result of the arrest of some of the Indian National Congress Party members.

Meanwhile, it is reported from New Delhi that several thousand Indian students demonstrated in front of the Assembly Hall, demanding the dissolution of the Assembly.

Troops were called out at once to reinforce the police, who were on guard at the Assembly Hall, and immediately opened fire on the demonstrators. Several hundred students were arrested.

As a result of this disturbance, the assemblymen entered the hall one hour later than scheduled.

PLAN TO SUBSTITUTE 100-POEM GAME SET

Will Be Replaced by Patriotic 'Tanka' to Be Picked by Noted Poets

In compliance with the request of the Board of Information, the Nippon Bungaku Hokoku-kai (Japan Literature Association) will select 100 excellent poems from among the patriotic "Tanka" or 31-syllable Japanese odes composed during the time from the Manyo Period to the end of the Tokugawa Era in order to replace the 100 poems that compose the card game of Ogura Hyakunin Isshu (100 poems by 100 different poets), local vernaculars report this morning.

Prominent contemporary poets, such as Nobutsuna Sasaki, Mokichi Saito, Hakushu Kitahara, Jun Kawata, Nobuo Origuchi, Kusui Kubota and Eiichi Matsumura will undertake the task of selection which will be completed by the end of November.

It is to be noted in this connection that the card game of Ogura Hyakunin Isshu has been a very popular New Year's day pastime of this country.

The new move was launched in order to popularize the excellent patriotic poems in place of the old Hyakunin Isshu, some of which are not very recommendable.

Referring to the proposed move, Mr. Inoue of the Board of Information stated:

"The Japanese Spirit, like any other cultural conception, can be diffused among the people more easily and extensively through popular pastimes than by lectures. The selection of 100 patriotic poems for card games was derived from this idea. I hope the poems to be selected will receive the popular acclaim of the people."

Kodama Leaves Batavia

Domei

BATAVIA, September 15.—Count Hideo Kodama, adviser to the Military Administration in Java, left today by air for Tokyo via Shonan City.

GREW WARNS NATION NIPPONESE POSSESS TREMENDOUS POWER

Former U.S. Envoy Here Says Real Understanding of Japanese Lacking

JAPAN UNITED AS ONE

Adds Ominously Farmers, Admirals and Generals Feel War Is to Finish

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 14.—Bluntly warning against popular complacency in the United States, Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan, emphatically declared in a speech before employes of the American East Coast Arms Company last night that contrary to popular belief, Japan possesses tremendous national strength.

"Many of those with whom I have talked since I returned to my country," Grew asserted, "seem to have no real comprehension that we are fighting distant enemies not merely to preserve our national interests, but in fact, to preserve our national life.

"Nor do they have a real comprehension of the effectiveness, power and all-out do-or-die spirit of the Japanese Armed Forces."

The former American Ambassador to Tokyo then sharply criticized sections of the American public for adopting the attitude that although the American people are ready, their leaders "do not show them the way."

Grew pointedly declared: "If anyone feels that our leaders have not pointed out the way, let him read again and again the statements and declarations of our President, our Secretary of State and other high officials."

He added that from his personal observations in Washington, he had noted that American leaders were solving well and with a determined spirit the many problems set before them.

He then voiced the hope that the American people will realize the dangers they are up against, that they will realize what America stands to lose by failure, and that they, as a whole, will "get in and push to the maximum of their several capacities."

"I understand how difficult it is for the people of this country, many thousands of miles from the fronts where the actual fighting is taking place, to realize fully just what this war means," Grew continued.

He added ominously, "The Japanese people—peasants as well as generals and admirals—understand that this is a war to the finish.

"The Japanese are carrying on this war with the belief that we are too soft, too divided among ourselves, to stand before the fury of their attack—indeed a furious attack."

JAPANESE MOP UP IN HONAN

359 Chiangsters Dead—154 Prisoners And Large War Spoils Taken

Domei

KAIFENG, September 15.—In mopping-up operations in Honan Province during August, the Japanese Forces caused the enemy to abandon 359 dead on the battlefields and took 154 prisoners in a series of 128 engagements with 19,190 enemy troops, it was learned here today.

In the same campaign, the Japanese Army units also seized a large quantity of spoils, including 207 rifles.

NAZI UNITS SEIZE MAIN RAIL DEPOT IN BESIEGED CITY

MANY BRITISH CRAFT SUNK IN TOBRUK FRAY

Axis Land Forces Sink 3 Destroyers—Planes Get 2 Warships

TORPEDO-BOATS DESTROYED

Several Small Ships and 1 Cruiser Also Sent to Bottom in Retreating

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, September 15.—British forces that landed at Tobruk on September 13 were either killed or taken prisoner in five hours by the German-Italian troops, and in the landing operation, three British destroyers were sunk by German and Italian land forces, while one cruiser, one destroyer, and several torpedo-boats were sunk by the Italo-German airplanes, it is announced by the Italian High Command today.

Also, in retreating from Tobruk, the British lost one cruiser and several small ships.

It is further announced that German and Italian forces took 576 British soldiers including 34 officers as prisoners. Bodies left by the British forces totaled several hundred, while the casualties on the Axis side are reportedly very small.

PHILIPPINES FIXES PRICES FOR COTTON AND PAPER

Step Taken to Stabilize Output And Distribution of Daily Necessities

Domei

MANILA, September 13.—As another concrete step for exercising comprehensive control over the production and distribution of daily necessities in the Philippines to stabilize living, the Association for Control Over Distribution of Daily Necessities in the Philippines has decided to fix official prices on cotton articles as well as paper.

The decision followed the completion of a large-scale survey of domestic stocks of cotton products and paper, held by retail merchants throughout the islands under the supervision of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines.

It is recalled that the association fixed on September 1 official prices on tobacco, matches, lard and soap.

In order that retail merchants concerned closely observe the official prices, the association is expected to dispatch special price inspectors to different commercial centers throughout the islands in the near future.

SHONAN HAS NIPPON BOOKS

First Japanese Bookstore Opened For Soldiers

Domei

SHONAN, September 15.—Japanese soldiers in Shonan and vicinity are jubilant over the news that the first Japanese bookstore here will be opened for business tomorrow, it was reported here today.

The new store, it is understood, will be located at the site of the former Kelly and Walsh Bookshop in the Raffles Square.

Age-old Coffer Containing Ball of Gold Valued at ¥25,000 Is Found in Yoshiwara

An age-old coffer containing a ball of gold valued at ¥25,000 was accidentally discovered under four feet of soil in the gay quarters of Yoshiwara on Monday night. The find was made on the premises of Giichiro Aoki, a tea house proprietor of Edogawa-machi, Yoshiwara, Asakusa, the Miyako reported yesterday.

Five days ago he started the construction of an air raid shelter for the safety of the girls in his employment in case of an emergency. When the work was well under way on Monday afternoon, one of the workmen unearthed a stone coffer under four feet of soil.

The lid of the coffer, measuring one square foot, was pried open on the spot by Mr. Aoki who was astonished to find a ball of metal wrapped in cloth. He reported the discovery to the Nihonbashi Tsutsumi police station.

As the result of a test conducted by an expert, the metal ball, about 12 pounds in weight, was found to contain 70 per cent of gold, and was valued at ¥25,000.

Huge Army Poised for Final Stab at Stalingrad

NEAR NERVE CENTER

Soviets Call in Reserves But Germans Run Roughshod

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, September 15.—The German military authorities announced today that German forces rushed into the city of Stalingrad, and after desperate fighting occupied the Central Railway Station today.

Hand-to-Hand Fight

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—The attacking German forces, which already occupied the Central Railway Station of Stalingrad after breaking through the fortified zones are closing in on the nerve center of the city in a hand-to-hand fight with the defending Soviet troops.

According to the dispatch, the German News Agency D.N.B. described on the basis of information obtained from the German Government quarters, the severe city fighting as follows:

"The German forces are continuing the deliberate attack upon the fortified city of Stalingrad. Minute by minute, the German troops, in defiance of heavy rains, are driving deep into the center of the city, removing the stubborn resistance offered by the Red troops in hand-to-hand fighting.

"Against the Red troops' defense in which all the available buildings, gardens and vacant lots were mobilized for the building of improvised fortresses, the Germans are resorting to the attack by using dive-bombers and cannonading from big-caliber guns.

"Through lanes thus cut, the German infantry is carrying out charges with hand-grenades and flame-throwers to capture postions. Now and then the Soviet forces make their appearance to attack the assaulting troops. But no sooner do they make their appearance than they fall victim to the German anti-tank guns."

Axis Encircling Stalingrad

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 15.—Large storming units of German forces under the command of Marshal Fedor von Bock are steadily gathering around the city of Stalingrad and watching for an opportunity to rush into the city.

Against the German attack, Marshal Simon Timoshenko has detailed the reserve forces trained in the Ural district by Marshal Simon Budenny. It is believed that the final decisive battle of Stalingrad will be fought in a day or two.

Street Fighting Rages

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 15.—With the arrival of fresh reinforcement of strong units, German forces, finally rejecting the desperate Soviet resistance, broke into the city of Stalingrad, and fierce street fighting is now developing, it is reported by the German News agency, D.N.B. today.

German forces have already occupied many important buildings in the city, and are gradually pressing the Soviet defense forces toward the center of the city. Military experts believe the fall of Stalingrad is imminent.

20 Soviet Tanks Destroyed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 15.—German forces are driving deep into the city of Stalingrad, demolishing one by one buildings which are completely fortified. Yesterday, German forces destroyed 20 Soviet tanks in a very small area.

German military observers believe that the Stalingrad battle that raged fiercely for the last several weeks is now approaching its end.

Saito En Route Here

Domei

TAIHOKU, September 14.—Itsuki Saito, Chief Secretary of the Taiwan Government-General, left this morning for Tokyo by air to make arrangements with the Central Government concerning simplification of the administrative machinery of the Government General.

AMERICA'S WAR AIM BASED ON SELF-GAIN

Leaders Seeing Fantastic Vision of Recapturing Vital Territories

A detailed description of the war aim of America is given by Toichiro Takamatsu, former Tokyo Nichi Nichi and Osaka Mainichi correspondent in New York, in the September number of "Jikyoku Joho" (Current Information) under the caption "America's War Aim." His article follows:

Immediately following the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, a United Press dispatch had the following to say regarding the war aim of America, based on information received from informed quarters.

"America is expecting to score ultimate victory over Japan in the war which it is carrying on with the latter, determined not to quail until a coup de grace is dealt. And in case it wins, it is determined to recapture all the territories occupied by the Imperial Forces and remove all threats of renewed attacks by Japan."

Paralyzed by Defeats

It is not clearly known from what source this information emanated, but what is clearly known is that America, since making public this information, has continuously abused Japan, stating that she can be saved only when she is able to introduce a democratic government based on four freedoms. As evident to all, these remarks are absurd. To tell the truth, America today is dumbfounded at the sweeping victories which are being scored by the powerful Imperial Forces, and is coming to realize the necessity of knowing the true ability of Japan. An American pastor, who once taught English in a certain middle school in Nagoya, contributed an article in the Sunday edition of the New York Times, which is as follows:

"As can be understood by all who have visited Japan and have studied the history of the country, Japan's national unity is solidified on a rock foundation which is unshakable. Particularly at times of emergency, all the nationals of Japan unite into one solid body and exert their utmost efforts to enable their country to carry on the struggle to a successful termination."

William Chamberlin, who was formerly the correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor in Tokyo, is said to have explained and emphasized the traditional loyalty and patriotism of the nationals of Japan in an article under the title "What Kind of A Race Are the Japanese?" Moreover, an increasing number of books about Japan have been published in America. Although some of the facts are found to be distorted in these books, they are found unanimously approving the unshakable solidarity of Japan's national unity.

However, at the Pacific conference held during the middle of May and attended by leading representatives of the Allies and American military administrators, the slogan calling for the need of dealing a smashing blow to Japan was again voiced. This slogan, of course, should be taken to mean "Japan for the Japanese" and not "Asia for the Asiatics," thus prohibiting the Japanese from moving out of Japan Proper. It further implies that if America will win the war, it would certainly deprive Japan of all its military power, recover all the territories thus far captured by her, and thus strip it of all resources. It should be noted that the person who devised this slogan was none other than President Roosevelt. Even the New York Times hinted that only Roosevelt could devise such a daring slogan.

It should be noted here that the Atlantic Charter was brought into being with stress laid on the German-Soviet war. However, regarding their war with Japan, they have gone a step further and are trying to recover the territories occupied by Japan.

In connection with the mandatory administration in the South Seas, American military experts have always attached tremendous importance to the Southern Regions, describing them as being an "immovable aircraft-carrier in the Pacific." Such being the case, it is only natural that America is seriously set on recapturing and disarming the Southern Regions after the war.

Nothing has been more definite than this in America's war aim since the outbreak of the current war. The fact that there is nothing more definite than this in the war aim of America seems to be tormenting the country. Probably it is for this reason that America is still wondering what adequate and proper name should be given to the current war. When the Pan-Pacific conference was held sometime ago, Roosevelt said: "I'm greatly troubled because I cannot find a good name for the current war. I've named it 'a war for salvation' but it doesn't seem to be a fitting name. Can some one advance a good name?" Thus for America, it is a war without a definite name.

Fighting for Democracy

Americans are always saying that they are fighting for democracy, for freedom. This, of course, has come to be taken as a morning greeting by all. Even during the last World War, America was found appealing to its nationals to fight for democracy, for freedom and order. America under the rule of the New Deal today is no longer the America of former days when it faithfully stood by the principles of democracy. There is no American today who sincerely believes that he is fighting for democracy. It is for this reason that Roosevelt today is consulting his brain trust to devise a proper name for the current war which America is carrying on.

Dissension existed between Wallace and Hull during the time the latter was receiving treatment for his failing health. As each of the two made public their respective views, the fact that they could not come to an agreement in views was brought to light. Wallace's varying views were brought to light when he delivered a speech on Memorial Day to the following effect:

"The days of imperialism have at last come to an end. The days for domination by the White races are over, and Americans can no longer remain to be a superior race. Henceforth, America should display to the world and especially to the Axis Powers the four freedoms, namely, freedom of religion, freedom of press, freedom from want, and freedom from menace, thus elevating the living standard of such country of the world and apply its Lease-Lend Bill to the entire world, inasmuch as equity in the distribution of materials should be the fundamental principle underlying the realization of these freedoms."

It is interesting to note that America's superiority complex is on the wane these days and that America is seen rejecting communism. At any rate, it can clearly be seen that America is endeavoring to apply its Lease-Lend Bill to countries other than the Soviet Union, China and Turkey, to all of which it already has been extended, after the termination of the current war. Thus it is trying to dupe the minor countries by dangling this bill before their eyes. This in a sense is America's policy, a constructive policy, indicative of the New Deal for which it stands.

Contrarily, Hull's policy seems to be more conservative and a phase of it may be envisaged in the message which he sent to the Foreign Diplomatic Society. The cardinal principle underlying his policy is the so-called laissez-faire commercialism, and the purpose of America, after the termination of the current war, is to abolish the reciprocal commerce treaties and the customs barriers.

Even as regards the Indian problem, America is seen making a mess of it. The concensus of opinion in America regarding the Indian problem seems to be very whimsical and undecided, and for this reason, it not only brought an adverse effect on the negotiations conducted by Sir Stafford Cripps with the representatives of India concerning the amicable settlement of the problem, but also caused a rupture in the negotiations.

Judging from available information, America's concensus of opinion at present can be summarized as follows:

"The imperialism of Britain has come to an end. The inhabitants of Burma and Malay rose in revolt against Britain while Britain brought pressure to bear against them. Since Britain wanted to keep the two as its permanent colonies and refused to allow the development of industries, it purposely made self-supply of provisions and arms therein impossible, thus leading to her loss of these two countries. Such being the case, it is up to Britain to grant independence to India immediately in order to enable the nationals of the country to strengthen defenses and become a wing of the Allies."

Failure in India

Under the circumstances, it is obvious that America's intention was to get India to fight on the side of the Allies with future independence as a reward. It is to be recalled that even when Sir Stafford Cripps' negotiations conducted with the representatives of India reached an impasse, Secretary of State Cordell Hull is said to have declared that "the negotiations can still be conducted satisfactorily by mutual conciliation." Even when the negotiations were about to end in a fiasco, Colonel Louis Johnson, Roosevelt's special envoy, was dispatched to New Delhi, and the concensus of opinion in America was that Roosevelt's mediation in the matter would immediately settle it amicably and to the satisfaction of both Britain and India. But what was the result? America's mediation in the matter turned out to be a complete fiasco.

It is generally known that America has a great dislike for the negroes. In fact, it does not even like to touch on any problem concerning them. The only step it is taking toward the negroes is that it has to keep on currying favor with them, so as to prevent them from rising in revolt.

It is to be wondered whether free trade as advocated by Hull can really be realized after the termination of the current war. The economic blockade which America tried to build against Japan sprang back like a boomerang against the former. America had to take the consequences by suffering successive setbacks at the hands of the Imperial Forces ever since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia.

Today America is obliged to adopt a realistic policy to carry on its unsuccessful war with the Axis Powers. Herein lies the embryo of the rift in its war aim. When, with the further development of the current war in favor of Japan, the American people come to realize that the nation will gain nothing by maintaining the status quo of their country, the militarist leaders of the country will be confronted with a most terrifying consequence, more terrifying than the severe reverses it has already suffered at the hands of the invincible Imperial Forces.

S. SUMATRA IS SEEN AS LAND OF PROMISE

Is Very Fertile—Most Suitable Area in Sphere for Immigration

Yomiuri-Hochi

SHONANTO, September 15.—South Sumatra is fertile and yet very sparsely populated and has more room for immigration than any other region of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, said Shigemasa Sunada, civilian adviser to the military administration in the Southern Regions, who returned here today after a two-week inspection tour in central and southern Sumatra.

"South Sumatra is thinly populated," said Mr. Sunada, "and its future prospects are more promising than North Sumatra.

"There lie so vast stretches of fertile land in South Sumatra that the people living in Japan Proper will never be able to have a true conception of their immensity. The rice produced there is by no means inferior in quality to Japanese rice.

"A large-scale immigration is being conducted from Java to Lampung, Palembang and Jambi provinces. Approximately 500,000 Javanese colonists will immigrate to Sumatra yearly. Of all the regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, South Sumatra is most suited for Japanese immigrants.

With regard to agriculture, Mr. Sunada declared that cotton cultivation in the Rhio Dependencies, Jambi, Lampung and Palembang provinces is quite promising. Cotton production in Sumatra and Malaya will meet the demand not only of these areas but also of Japan Proper.

Referring to the traffic in Sumatra he revealed that a railway line connecting Padang on the west coast of the island with the Rhio Dependencies on the east coast will be completed in October and this line will be directly connected with Shonanto by ship service.

Australia Is Ready To Leave England

(Continued From Page 1)

junction. He also appealed to the American public through the radio as follows: "If the present situation is left unmodified, the United States will soon find its western coast exposed to grave danger. . . Australia is now looking to your country as the veritable savior."

At the end of March, this year, Australian Minister of External Affairs Herbert V. Evatt was sent to the United States as a special envoy, his mission apparently being to urge America too send troops and ammunition to his country as soon as possible.

The United States, then, through negotiations with the De Gaullist Government, took steps that New Caledonia be occupied by the American Navy. The report was followed by another announcement that American troops had arrived in Australia.

The Japanese Air Forces, meantime, subjected Port Moresby to a series of effective bombings. Port Darwin was soon after exposed to the same fate. This and other new drives of the spearhead of the Imperial Forces again forced Australia to reshuffle the defense commanders and other wartime systems.

All in all, it is quite obvious to outsiders at least that Australia is so positioned that it will be easily embraced as a unit of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The leaders of the country seem as yet completley unaware of this. It is a pity that the same country can only be brought to understand this through the travails of war.

Chosen Exhibit Slated

An exhibition of photographs introducing various features of Chosen will be held from September 29 to October 4 at the Mitsukoshi department store on the Ginza. The exhibition will reveal the remarkable progress made by Chosen industrially, economically, and culturally.

Press Comments

Wednesday, September 16

ASAHI—Activities of U.S. Envoy Willkie

NICHI NICHI—Extend and Strengthen Propaganda Machinery

Activities of U.S. Envoy Willkie

ASAHI—Wendell Willkie, special envoy of President Roosevelt to the Allied countries, after visiting the Egyptian Capital at the beginning of this month stopped at the various capitals of West Asia as scheduled and arrived at Teheran on the 14th. He is expected to go from there to the Soviet Union, to hand Premier Josef Stalin a message of Roosevelt, hold some conversations with him and other Kremlin leaders and then travel on to Chungking.

At the Anglo-Soviet-American conference held in Moscow from August 12, Roosevelt was represented by William A. Harriman. The conference between Willkie and Premier Stalin may safely be assumed to revolve about the means of American aid to the Soviet Union and the situation in Turkey, Iran and other West Asian countries in connection with that aid. The conferences which Willkie held with the Premiers of Egypt and Iran prior to his visit to Moscow need not be commented on at any great length, seeing that these countries at present are under the armed control of Britain; but it is worth nothing, although it was to have been expected, that the efforts of Willkie with regard to Turkey, a neutral country, have proved abortive. Before his time it was widely rumored that American influence was steadily gaining in Turkey.

Roosevelt's special envoy who flew there all the way from Washington could not obtain the honor of interviewing President Ismet Inonu but had to be content with seeing the Premier, Foreign Minister and other subordinate statesmen. Whatever they discussed, it is evident that no proposal as would prejudice the neutrality of Turkey was even listened to by the astute Turkish statesmen.

The United States may offer the unsolicited benefits of the Lease-Lend Act but in the face of the failure of any effective aid to the Soviet Union which needs it very badly and in a crisis in which the Soviet Union is about to lose its seapower on the Black Sea and also the Caucasus, it was hardly likely that the Turkish Government would commit the folly of siding with the United States, Britain or the Soviet Union.

Nevertheless, we should not blind ourselves to the vivid fact of the brisk diplomatic activities which the United States has launched apropos of the World War. While Willkie is no diplomat by profession there can be no doubt that his travels bear every stamp of a diplomatic nature. France and Spain, which for various reasons ought to have joined Germany and Italy long ago, are still maintaining neutrality because, whatever may be the other circumstances, the United States is diplomatically active. Although Britain has severed her diplomatic relations with France, the United States has transferred to herself the role of British diplomacy and is trying every means to cajole or coerce France into joining the Allies.

The United States has so far prevented France from deviating from neutrality and has given diplomatic support to Britain in its invasion of Madagascar. In Spain, too, United States Ambassador Carlton G. H. Hayes, working with British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare, is desperately endeavoring to secure Spanish allegiance to the Allied cause by dangling the bait of food supply.

The sphere of activity of wartime diplomacy is limited but still there are enough tricks left to play even in wartime, as the experience of the last World War shows. Thus political diplomacy must be promoted besides the routine work to which our foreign service seems to have settled down.

Extend and Strengthen Propaganda Machinery

NICHI NICHI—There is a tendency to regard propaganda as a field for which the Japanese are temperamentally unsuitable. Perhaps so. At least during the Paris Peace Conference, Washington Conference, League of Nations debate on the Manchurian Incident or the China Affair and other major international controversies, Japanese propaganda achieved little results. Where it fails in propaganda, Japan is compensating with deeds and is carrying out her aims to the end. But for that very reason our propaganda overseas should be strengthened and extended in every way.

Both the War of Greater East Asia and the European War, which are inseparable from each other, are clearly taking on the aspect of a long war. The importance of propaganda in a total war is recognized by all and the longer the war drags on the more important it is likely to be. It is to be imagined that propaganda, as an invisible weapon of offense or defense, will exercise an unprecedented effect on the issue. Is the propaganda machinery of our country equal to the task? The elevation of a Cabinet Information Bureau to a Board of Information may be regarded as an advance in the propaganda system of our country, but in the light of the acute changes that have taken place since then, is there not a need of strengthening and extending it on a grand scale? The Board of Information is doing the best it can within the present structure and competencies but there are many tasks for which the existing machinery is inadequate.

The present duties of the Board of Information, namely, the handling of affairs relating to contact and adjustments between the various Government offices concerning information basic for the prosecution of national policy, internal and overseas dissemination of news, propaganda and enlightenment, and the gathering of information, dissemination of news, propaganda and enlightenment which are outside the scope of other Government offices, are conceptually quite sufficient but in order to perform these duties in the most effective manner a bold expansion and strengthening of the Board of Information are certainly necessary.

Naturally, as Japan has her peculiar traditions and aims, the propaganda machinery of other nations need not be copied exactly but as a matter of principle the central agency for the propaganda of national policy should be given the highest possible status. In short, the propaganda policy of a nation should be pursued quickly and effectively on the responsibility, conviction and insight of a State Minister. This means that a Propaganda Ministry or Ministry of Information is required.

Propaganda covers a wide field. Especially the kind that is to work as a wing of the total war has to deal with the entire world. Propaganda aimed at enemy peoples and at neutrals and gathering of information which is to feed the propaganda machine are matters which claim the attention of many minds and efforts of many more. Nothing less than a State Minister is needed to judge and adopt various lines of policy in regard to propaganda and to carry them out swiftly and effectively over wide areas.

Propaganda and enlightenment in regard to national policy, propaganda that is of the nature of commentary on events, are, of course, necessary but in the case of overseas propaganda that forms the kernel of all wartime propaganda, the man in charge should be in a position to formulate and carry out any idea he deems effective on his own responsibility.

Just as it is required of other Ministers of State and Government officials, the propaganda chief must be a man of self-sacrificing enthusiasm fully aware of the vital nature of propaganda for warfare. A foreign example cannot necessarily be applied to Japan without modification but in view of the fact that Dr. Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda, has already for the last 10 years been absorbed in his work the difficulties and peculiarities of the work are patent.

The United States, Britain and Chungking, finding themselves beaten on all fronts, are desperately striving to regain by propaganda what they have lost on the battlefield. They are seeking to relieve the pressure of defeat, if ever so little, by means of propaganda.

In the field of propaganda, too, as in all other spheres of activity, we must always take to the offensive and overwhelm the enemy. For such a purpose the existing structure must be extended and strengthened to the maximum. It is for this reason that we have reiterated our proposal for the establishment of a Propaganda Ministry or a Ministry of Information.

Kansai Notes

The K.R. & A.C. will hold an international softball game on the Recreation Ground at 3 p.m., Friday, September 18.

Being the first of its kind this year, a large number of members has responded to the suggestion so that an interesting match is anticipated. At the time of writing, the lineups have not yet been announced but the list of those who have signed up for participation includes not only regular baseball players but others as well.

There will be a German Evangelical Service at the Kobe Union Church at Ikuta-cho 4-chome on Sunday, September 20, at 10 a.m. The Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig of Kyoto will be the preacher.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on September 15 included Mr. and Mrs. U. Katagi, Mr. G. Nakamura, Mr. and Mrs. S. Oshima, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kumatsu, Mr. S. Harada, Mr. K. Muto, Mr. T. Nagai, Mr. S. Kuwahara, Mr. Konya and Mr. Isaya.

ALLIED TREACHERY TRACED IN HISTORY

Attempt to Intimidate Japan Before Dawn of Meiji Era Recalled by Writer

Writing in Bungei Shunju, Professor Kenzo Akiyama of Kokugakuin University, Tokyo, looked back on the great tumult prevailing in Japan for about 10 years previous to the dawn of the Meiji Era and described how haughtily the barbarous foreign countries, with special reference to America as "archleader," acted against the interest of Japan, and how seriously their policy of threatening Japan disturbed the August Mind of the Emperor Komei.

Professor Akiyama, in his article entitled "Barbarous America and Britain," says:

"It is to be noted with awe that the Emperor Komei, Father of the Emperor Meiji, on June 17 in the fifth year of the Ansei Era, 1858, just a decade preceding the Meiji Restoration, offered a gracious prayer to the Spirit of Amaterasu-o-Mikami, the Sun-Goddess, in the Ise Grand Shrine. The Imperial Prayer said in part:

" . . . . Since the Kaei Era, foreign barbarians have been infesting these shores. America especially is the archleader of these barbarous countries, although that country has been soliciting this country to enter into friendship. We fear that this state of affairs may presage a bad omen of America's annexation of Japan and the spreading of a heretical religion in this country. If Japan acts against their demands, they threaten to go to war with Japan. . . .'

Protection Invoked

"After reporting the menacing situation confronting the Empire to the Spirit of the Sun-Goddess, the Illustrious Sovereign invoked the divine protection and blessing of the Sun-Goddess on the safety of the Empire and its people at the critical moment. That the Emperor Komei mentioned America as 'archleader of the barbarous foreign countries' at a time when America, Britain, the Netherlands and other ambitious foreign countries extended their hands of territorial designs to Japan is very significant. The same Emperor, who was deeply concerned about Japan's international situation, offered another prayer to the Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine on June 23 of the same year. In the Imperial Prayer, His Imperial Majesty was highly indignant over the insolent attitude of America against Japan, as clearly seen in the following excerpt:

" . . . . Since some years ago, barbarous countries have been persistently striving to carry out their sinister designs. Especially America, as the archleader of these barbarous countries, is asking Japan for friendship and commerce. The circumstances surrounding the situation are that America is assuming a haughty attitude and is making light of the Imperial Glory and holding it in contempt. That country is seeking an opportunity to take Japan's territory and is ever prepared to bring its warships to Japan for the purpose of intimidation. The domestic situation of Japan is restless under the circumstances. This is really a serious State calamity

"As expected, this 'archleader' made a surprise visit to Japan in the sixth year of the Kaei Era, or 1853. Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry, as Commander-in-Chief of the American Fleet consisting of the flagship Susquehanna, Mississippi, Plymouth and Saratoga, visited Japan for invasion. Out of serious concern over the turbulent popular mind and threatening internal situation, the Emperor Komei changed the name of His reign-era to Ansei, meaning 'Peaceful Reign,' in November of the following year.

"The subsequent events arising out of Perry's visit were most disturbing. This caused the Emperor Komei to report to the Spirit of the Sun-Goddess the circumstances leading up to the forced conclusion of unfair treaties with America, Britain, the Netherlands and other countries and to pray for the blessing of the Sun-Goddess on the welfare of the people and protection of the State. This great national catastrophe, for which America was mainly responsible, was a source of Imperial as well as national concern. It can therefore be seen that the Emperor Komei was gracious enough to foretell the situation to be caused by America in less than a century later. Because of this prediction, the Japanese nation cannot but feel a renewed excitement over the situation spreading over 80 years.

Deep Concern Expressed

"Climaxing the Imperial concern, the Emperor Komei in His Prayer to the God of the Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine, said 'Foreign barbarians are running amok, while Shogunate officials are in a quandary as to what step to take. As for the people, they are about to be thrown into dire distress and wretchedness. We are deeply concerned over this state of affairs.'

"In the midst of this great State tumult, another serious incident took place. This is known as the Namamugi Incident, in which several Britishers were either killed or wounded by Satsuma clansmen when the former insulted the procession of an Imperial messenger from Kyoto. Angrily, Britain threatened to attack Japan with warships. Again the Emperor Komei submitted a report to the Spirit of the Sun-Goddess, saying, 'We learn that barbarous Britain is preparing to attack Japan with warships. Looking into the real situation, it is clear that Britain is avaricious and has sinister designs'. The Emperor Komei offered another prayer to the Sun-Goddess asking for Her protection through the storm, and also the power to drive the insolent invaders to far-flung shores and thus restore peace and order in Japan for generations to come.

"The British invasion of Kagoshima, which took place three months after, was a complete failure as its warships had to retreat to China because of a violent storm. In the following year, the combined American, British, Dutch and French fleet, consisting of 17 warships, attacked Shimonoseki."

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'SAKURA' IN JAPAN, CHOSEN, MANCHOU OF SAME SPECIES

Dr. Makino Says Cherry Trees Here Originated in Continent

The Japanese "Sakura" or the flowering cherry-tree is of the same species as those in Manchoukuo and Chosen, although a difference exists at present between them, asserts Dr. Tomitaro Makino, world-famous botanist of this country, in his article appearing in the Asahi.

Traveling far and wide in Manchoukuo where he conducted his research on cherry-trees in the summer of last year, Dr. Makino reached the above conclusion. Acording to him, the cherry blossoms in Manchoukuo and Chosen have the same color as compared with the Japanese species.

However Dr. Makino continues, the Japanese flowering cherry tree has its origin in the continent. Millions of years ago when Japan was still a part of the continent, cherry-trees spread all over that vast area and thus Japan came to have such varieties as "Yama-zakura," "Oyama-zakura," "Keyama-zakura" and others adapted to the soil of this country.

SCHOOL IN F.I.C. TO REVIVE CHINESE IDEOGRAPHS STUDY

University in Hanoi to Sponsor Lectures Beginning in October

Domei

SAIGON, September 15.—The Indo-Chinese University in Hanoi will revive lectures on Chinese characters in October. All things in French Indo-China, including its national ideographs, were based on the Chinese characters, but when France assumed suzerainty the latter abolished the Chinese characters.

In their place a new language based on romanized spelling was forced upon the Annamites. Therefore, the younger generation Annamites do not understand the Chinese characters, and are unable to read the Annamese classics.

The revival of the lectures on Chinese characters at the Indo-Chinese University indicates an important transition of the educational policy by the French Indo-China authorities. It can be construed that the Annamites will revert to the Oriental spirit

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AYUTHIA RECALLS DAYS OF OLD JAPANESE TOWN

Site in Thailand Still Devoid Of European Influences, Reporter Finds

Ayuthia, a small town north of Bangkok, is still familiar with Japanese as the old Japanese town where Nagamasa Yamada, an adventurer of the early 17th century, is said to have settled down and married one of the daughters of the king. A Miyako correspondent who recently visited the same town, was greatly impressed by the quaint scenery and Japanese atmosphere still remaining there after the interval of some 300 years. His impression follows:

"It is very common in the South to see tall trees growing thickly all over the place, but in Thailand there still exists a place where Japanese atmosphere can be witnessed even in the thickly wooded forests and in the morning dew which looks like crystals of seven different colors under the rays of the sun. The ancient Japanese town, Ayuthia, is a familiar name with the name of Nagamasa Yamada. The town is devoid of any European influences and keeps some Japanese customs. Arriving in the town, I was surprised to find a Shinto shrine and a small torii attached to it, and a monument built of wood. They looked very much like those which can easily be found in any small hamlet in Japan. The shrine looked so serene and simple amid the gorgeous surroundings that it almost gave the impression of sacredness.

"The amiable relations between Japan and Thailand being firmly cemented, the number of Japanese residents in Thailand has greatly increased, and Ayuthia is being visited by numerous Japanese who are eager to see the old historic scene."

TO CHANGE LIGHT RATE

Rural Districts to Get Same Charges as Urban Areas

A change of electric light rate will be effected from October to level off the uneveness of rate in various parts within the country.

According to the new system, the difference in electric light charges which have been higher in rural districts than in urban areas will be corrected.

Houses which are equipped with less than four lamps will be charged according to the fixed-rate system.

While those equipped with more than five lamps must pay for electricity by meter rates.

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NANKING CHIEF HAILS PROGRESS OF PEACE AREAS

Establishment of Model Zones In Lower Yangtze, Lake Tai Vital to China

ASSISTED BY JAPANESE

National Government Doing Everything in Its Power to Carry on Movement

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 14.—The establishment of stable peace zones in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River and southeast of Lake Tai is a matter of utmost importance as the area concerned economically and culturally is one of the wealthiest in the whole of China, Wang Ching-wei, President of the Chinese National Government, today declared in a press interview following a tour of Shanghai and its neighboring areas.

He stated that those engaged in the construction of model peace areas have been greatly inspired by the enthusiasm on the part of the Japanese military authorities and have been moved to cooperate with the Japanese for the complete attainment of the aims of the War of Greater East Asia.

Since July last year, the first, second and third phases of the model peace zone movement in Kiangsu Province have been successfully completed, and another construction campaign in the area southeast of Lake Tai is now in steady development, with its completion being expected by the end of this month.

The collecting of unlawful taxes, have been wiped out in these districts, and the population of the newly-reconstructed areas in the first model government area have risen to more than 180,000 during July and August.

The National Government of China is doing everything in its power to eradicate Anglo-American economic imperialism, which began 100 years ago, and Communism, which has become rampant during the past 20 years.

Mr. Wang expressed the conviction that purging of political misconceptions would greatly facilitate the realization of the model peace zone program.

Outlining the principles of the model peace zone program, Mr. Wang declared that the first objective is to wipe out completely all lawless elements and then to secure defense and the maintenance of peace. The people in these model peace zones should be trained to defend their homes and villages against banditry and attacks by lawless elements.

The chief worry of the general public in these unsettled areas has been the recurrence of bandit raids, but if bandits and Communist elements are eradicated, true peace will be enjoyed by all.

Referring to the third stage of the model government area drive, President Wang asserted that if capital lying idle in Shanghai can be invested in the interior, it will contribute greatly to the restoration of rural districts and increase of production.

BRITISH CONTINUE ACTION

Further Operations in Madagascar Reported by London

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—British forces which have landed on the coasts of Madagascar Island are further continuing their operations, it was announced today by the British War Office, a Reuters dispatch from London reported here.

British units which have disembarked in Majynga, while marching toward Antananarivo have occupied Mevatanana it was revealed.

Meanwhile, in the southwest. British detachments which have landed in Morondava, are advancing, the report said, adding that another force in the northwest is also marching southward from Ambaja.

Celebration in Berlin

Domei

BERLIN, September 15.—In celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, the Manchoukuo Legation staff here, headed by Minister Lu Yi-wei, held commemoration ceremonies today at the legation office on Lessing Street.

Manchoukuo Foundation Day Celebrated

滿洲建國十周年慶祝式典

Ten thousand delegates gathered at the Hibiya Amphitheater on Tuesday morning to fete the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the Manchoukuo Empire.

AXIS U-BOATS CLAIM FIVE ALLIED VESSELS

Panamanian Merchantship Also Sunk Off Atlantic Coast Of South America

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Canadian naval authorities today announced the loss of the Canadian patrol vessel Racoon and four other Allied merchantmen, according to dispatches from Ottawa.

It was further reported that the Racoon was sunk while on convoy duty and it is presumed that its personnel of 38 officers and men shared the same fate of the ship. The sinking is known to have taken place off the east coast of Canada, although the exact location was not disclosed by the Navy Ministry, added the dispatch.

Meanwhile, Canadian Navy Minister Angus McDonald is quoted as having stated that there has been an increase in tempo of enemy submarine activities off the Atlantic coast of Canada.

Panamanian Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a Panamanian merchantship has been attacked and sunk by an Axis submarine off the Atlantic coast of South America, according to reports from Washington.

DRAFT STATUTE PASSED FOR NEW ASIA MINISTRY

Cabinet Council Also Adopts Decree for Administrative Revisions

The Cabinet Council adopted at its regular meeting Tuesday the draft statute governing the Military of Greater East Asiatic Affairs as completed by the Legislation Bureau on the basis of the outline approved by the Council on September 11.

In addition, the Cabinet adopted a draft decree providing for a revision of the administrative procedures of the Cabinet, Home Ministry and Finance Ministry, necessitated by the creation of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs.

Due formalities have been taken for the submission of these two measures for the approval and ratification of the Privy Council.

ATTLEE IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Consults With British Authorities — Will Fly to Ottawa

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 14—It was officially announced that Major Clement Attlee, British Deputy Prime Minister, arrived in Newfoundland today and is holding consultations with the British authorities there on current questions, according to a London dispatch.

Major Attlee is scheduled to fly to Ottawa after completing talks in Newfoundland, it was also announced, the dispatch said.

Strength of Japan Tremendous, Says Ex-Envoy Craigie

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—The Former British Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Robert Craigie, when interviewed by the press at Capetown today, warned that Japan is in a position to offer very powerful resistance to the allied forces in East Asia, according to a Reuters dispatch from Capetown. The dispatch added that Craigie made the statement prior to the sailing of El Nil, British evacuation ship, to Britain.

MANCHOU PREMIER ISSUES STATEMENT

Stresses Sovereign's Benevolent Rule and Efforts for Close Relations With Japan

Domei

HSINKING, September 15.—General Chang Ching-hui, the Manchoukuo Premier, gave the following address on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire here today:

"Spiritually united with His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, His Majesty the Manchoukuo Emperor received his imperial authority from the Great Goddess of Amaterasu.

"It is His Majesty who exercises control over the fundamentals of the country, and establishes standards for the nation. His lineage is unlimited, and his State a model Empire.

"The Empire was originated by the grace of the God, and His Majesty was able to consolidate the Divine heritage.

Thus, his benevolent rule for the past 10 years established a great reputation among the Powers, and attained concord among the people, which contributed much toward the great progress of the Empire.

"His Majesty pledged unchanging faith in the duty of common defense with Japan, his closest ally, and with fidelity derived from the realization of the common spiritual ancestry, he gave his vow to support the Ally.

"His Majesty's virtue is omnipotent; and his subjects are only too eager to execute his wishes, and to serve him at all times.

"On the occasion of the decennial anniversary ceremony today, and on behalf of the entire nation, I, His Majesty's humble servant, beg to express a heartfelt desire for His Majesty's longevity and for the eternity of his reign."

French Check British

Domei

VICHY, September 14.—Though greatly outnumbered by well-equipped British troops, a small force of Vichy defenders on the Island of Madagascar is offering stubborn resistance, fiercely counter-attacking and delaying in general British plans to occupy the Island speedly, it was learned here today.

PREMIER STRESSES JAPAN-MANCHOU TIES

Two Nations Are Inseparable, Manchoukuo's Progress Is Unparalleled, Says Tojo

Emphasizing the insoluble ties existing between Japan and Manchoukuo, Premier General Hideki Tojo, in a radio address yesterday evening, assured the people of Manchoukuo that Japan will pursue the established policy.

The Premier said that Japan has achieved glorious victories in the War of Greater East Asia under the aegis of the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. He added that although the termination of the war is still remote, Japan will not lay down its arms until its enemies are brought to their knees whatever the difficulties.

The Premier also expressed his hearty appreciation for the unstinted support extended to Japan by the people of Manchoukuo, expressing, at the same time, his hopes that Manchoukuo continues to cooperate with Japan with a spirit of oneness.

Paying high tribute to the progress made by Manchoukuo during the past ten years, the Premier said that the large strides made by Manchoukuo in this brief period are unparalleled in the history of mankind.

Today's Press Comments

Wednesday, September 16, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Economy in Men

MIYAKO—To attain the highest productivity, it is necessary that everybody endeavor for the highest efficiency. Emphasis should, therefore, be placed on economy in men. In other words, the principle of the right man for the right place must be put into practice to the utmost.

Measures have already been taken, such as the labor mobilization plan, the labor adjustment decree and the decree ordering the people to offer voluntary labor service to the State. The imminent question, however, is the qualitative promotion of labor. This being the case, it is of the utmost importance that the principle of the right man for the right place be acted upon to the fullest extent.

Premier Tojo was putting stress on the principle of the right man for the right place when he said that it is not so much the structure as the man that counts. The same may be said of the personnel shifts in Government services. The interchange of men in Government service is being carried out with the object of enhancing efficiency.

Films and the Southern Regions

ASAHI—The distribution of motion-picture films in the southern areas heretofore has left a good deal to be desired. A speedy correction of the situation is promised by the action of the Board of Information in deciding that the Film Distributing Company, as corporate juridical person, established earlier in the year should attend to matters related to the distribution and exhibition of films in the southern occupied regions. With the enforcement of the decision the South Seas Film Association will be closed.

This film association has been cooperating with the Nippon Eiga-sha since the beginning of the Greater East Asia War, and has branches in population centers in the Southern Regions.

When the arrangement under which the Film Distributing Company will undertake the distribution and exhibition of films in the southern areas is in effect, the Nippon Eiga-sha will confine its attention to the carrying out of its true mission, which is to produce films for distribution not only in Japan but also in foreign countries, including the Southern Regions.

It may possibly be no easy thing for the Nippon Eiga-sha to work on a great scale in the southern occupied regions. For instance, it will require much more capital in order to put itself in a position where it can make the right sort of films for distribution in these regions. This is a problem which will find its own solution if the company sets itself to do the work right.

We should think that the question before the company is not so much how to get the money needed to expand its business in the

(Continued on Page 2)

LED BY MANCHOUKUO EMPEROR, 43,000,000 PEOPLE TAKE PART IN TENTH ANNIVERSARY FETE

Prince Takamatsu Attends Celebration Luncheon Here

DIGNITARIES ATTEND

Leaders Emphasize Firm Japan-Manchoukuo Ties—Diplomatic Corps Present

The resolution in which Japan and Manchoukuo are united to stand at the side of each other in the historic work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as a means of realizing the ideal of the Japanese Empire, a world family based on righteousness, was eloquently described in addresses which were delivered at the luncheon held at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo.

At the function which was given by the Manchoukuo Embassy at which more than 300 Japanese, most of them closely associated with the construction of the State of Manchoukuo, attended in addition to foreign diplomatic representatives in Japan, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, brother of His Majesty the Emperor, attended in person and toasted the longevity of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

Resolution Stressed

An address by Premier General Hideki Tojo, who spoke on behalf of all those present as guests, in which expression was given to the resolution of Japan to march on to glorious victory side by side with Manchoukuo and all other friendly nations, brought the luncheon party to a close shortly after 2 p.m.

The celebration luncheon was ready at 12:30 p.m.

Prominent among the Japanese guests who attended the function were Premier Tojo, concurrently War and Foreign Minister, all other Cabinet members, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, Marquis Koichi Kido, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the four directors of the Cabinet, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, General Taka Hishikari, former Commander of the Kwantung Army, and Admiral Keisuke Okada, former Premier.

All foreign envoys in service in Japan were included among the foreign guests. Major-General Eugen Ott, German Ambassador, Mario In-

(Continued on Page 2)

Imperial Rescript Issued

Domei

HSINKING, September 15.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo issued an Imperial Rescript today on the 10th anniversary of the founding of the State, calling attention to the international situation and commanding his subjects to collaborate with Japan closely toward realizing the goal of permanent world peace.

The Imperial Rescript in substance reads:

"On this occasion of performing the ceremonies for the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Our State, We deem it a profound pleasure to offer felicitations as the head of the people.

"Ten years have now elapsed since We founded Our State with reliance upon the assistance and protection by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan. We are happy to note that We owe Our present prosperity to the friendly aid from Japan and the loyal services of the people.

"At this moment when rapid changes are occurring in the international situation, We cannot but attend to Our duties with greater diligence. It is Our wish to command you, Our people, to collaborate with Japan ever more closely with a view to realizing the goal of everlasting world peace."

MANCHOUKUO LAUDS SERVICES OF 25,000

Premier Chang Among Those Officially Commended for Meritorious Work

Domei

HSINKING, September 15.—Some 25,000 persons were officially commended for meritorious services rendered to Manchoukuo with due ceremonies held in the assembly hall of the State Council at 3 p.m. today. Among those attending the ceremonies were Premier Chang Ching-hui, Rokuzo Takebe, Director of the General Affairs Board of the State Council, and the various Ministers.

Nineteen officials by direct Imperial appointment, including Premier Chang Ching-hui, received official commendation for having served the country for 10 consecutive years up to March 1 this year. Others similarly commended included 220 officials by Imperial appointment, 3,256 officials by appointment with His Imperial Majesty's approval, and 17,323 junior officials.

The number of civilians who were officially commended for having made great contributions to the country since the founding of the State numbered about 4,000. In addition, more than 400 civilian organizations received the same commendation.

Umezu Fetes Anniversary

Domei

HSINKING, September 15.—General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army and Japanese Ambassador to Manchoukuo, today was host to various diplomats at a luncheon given in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

During the course of the luncheon, General Umezu offered congratulations upon the anniversary and expressed determination to strengthen cooperation with Manchoukuo in the interests of the establishment of a new order in Greater East Asia. His speech was responded to by Lien Yu, the Chinese Ambassador, acting on behalf of his fellow diplomats who attended the function.

SHIP GUILD SET FOR SHONAN

Others to Be Formed in Malay, Sumatra Districts

Domei

SHONAN CITY, September 14.—The Marine Affairs Bureau here has decided upon a shipping guild formed of ship owners, the inauguration meet of which is slated to be held on Thursday.

At Malacca, Medan and other important ports in the Malay and Sumatra districts, similar guilds will be formed.

Through these guilds, the Marine Affairs Bureau plans to control the operation of private vessels and grant subsidies.

China Schools Must Register

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 15.—The Education Committee of the Shanghai Special Municipality has ordered all private schools to report to the committee at once and to apply for registration in conformity with prescribed rules.

CELEBRATIONS HELD IN CHINA, MONGOLIA

Ceremonies Observed in Tientsin, Peking—Prince Teh Sends Congratulations

Domei

KALGAN, September 15.—Prince Teh, Chairman of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia, today wired a message to Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo offering his heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

In the meanwhile, the local office of the representatives of Manchoukuo held a solemn ceremony at the Chanan Ceremonial Hall at 11 a.m. today. The ceremony was followed by a luncheon party.

Tientsin Celebrates

Domei

TIENTSIN, September 15.—All Tientsin today joined in the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. The entire Chinese populace as well as local Japanese residents and nationals of the Axis Powers joined in the rejoicing, hoisting their national flags at houses and offices.

At 10 o'clock this morning, solemn ceremonies were held at the local Manchoukuo Consulate-General, attended by the commander of the Japanese Garrison, the director of the local Japanese Military Mission, the Japanese Consul-General, the German Consul-General and the Italian Consul-General as well as Manchoukuo and Chinese officials.

More than 200 prominent persons attended the tea party held in honor of the occasion at the Japanese Public Hall in the afternoon. Special programs were arranged at theaters and cinemas by way of joining in the celebration functions.

Peking Fetes Anniversary

Domei

PEKING, September 15.—Chinese and Manchoukuo flags were displayed over every door here today when the entire populace joined in the historic celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

Outstanding notables, including representatives of Japan and China as well as Manchoukuo, were present at the ceremonies held in honor of the felicitous occasion at the local Manchoukuo Embassy at 9:30 o'clock this morning. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, 1,300 Manchoukuoan students held a mass meeting pledging themselves to render greater efforts in cooperating in the accomplishment of the objectives of the War of Greater East Asia.

General Yasuji Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China, addressed a telegraphic message to Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo, congratulating the Manchoukuo Premier on the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

Willkie in Teheran

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's personal emissary, arrived at Teheran by air from Baghdad today, according to a Teheran dispatch received here.

Nanling Scene of Gala Celebration—Axis Envoys Attend

10,000 PARTICIPATE

All Nation Shouts Banzai and Hsinking Army Planes Fly In Formation

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

HSINKING, September 15.—With the boundless grace and the lofty August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo spreading far and wide, the 43,000,000 people of Manchoukuo, who once groaned under the maladministration of the young Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, today celebrated the tenth anniversary of their national founding at Nanling. This was the occasion for them to vindicate to the tumultous world their joy over the solidifying of the foundation of their country.

The celebration was honored by the presence of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. Also attending the celebration were the envoys of Japan and the Axis Powers, those who rendered distinguished services in the national founding and representatives of the people from all parts of the country, numbering, in all 10,000.

A steady flow of ordinary people, native and foreign, arrived in buses and trams at dawn today. There was a variegation of colors, made up of the Concordia Society uniforms, national uniforms and military attire. Into the 30 odd meter high celebration tower symbolical of the concord of the five races, these people were swollen. A party of the bereaved children of the war dead lent solemnity to the gala atmosphere as they marched past the throng.

Grand Sight Presented

The celebration edifice, built in the fashion of the age of the gods with a Continental color added, presented a grand sight. The yellow roof tiles were reflected in the bright sunshine and harmonized with the verdant green around the visitors' quarters built of plain wood still fresh and scently.

At 10:20 a.m., as the band struck up, General Baron Shigeru Honjo, Commander of the Kwantung Army at the time of the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident and others who rendered meritorious services in Manchoukuo's cause as well as dignitaries entered the celebration edifice.

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo in his military attire adorned with the Orders of both Japan and Manchoukuo left the Imperial Palace in an automobile, the Grand Chamberlain riding with His Imperial Majesty. Following His Imperial Majesty were Imperial Household Minister General Hsi Hsia, the Chief Aide-de-camp and others.

At 10:55 a.m. the Imperial party arrived at the vestibule of the celebration edifice. Welcoming the Imperial party were General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander of the Kwantung Army and Ambassador to Manchoukuo, and Premier Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, who had arrived previously.

Led by Premier Chang, His Imperial Majesty entered the Imperial waiting room, where he granted individual audiences to Premier Chang, Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the Manchoukuo State Council, and foreign envoys.

Trumpets were blown. All stood up erect. General Umezu entered the edifice. His Imperial Majesty, led by Premier Chang, followed while the Manchoukuoan Army band played the national anthem.

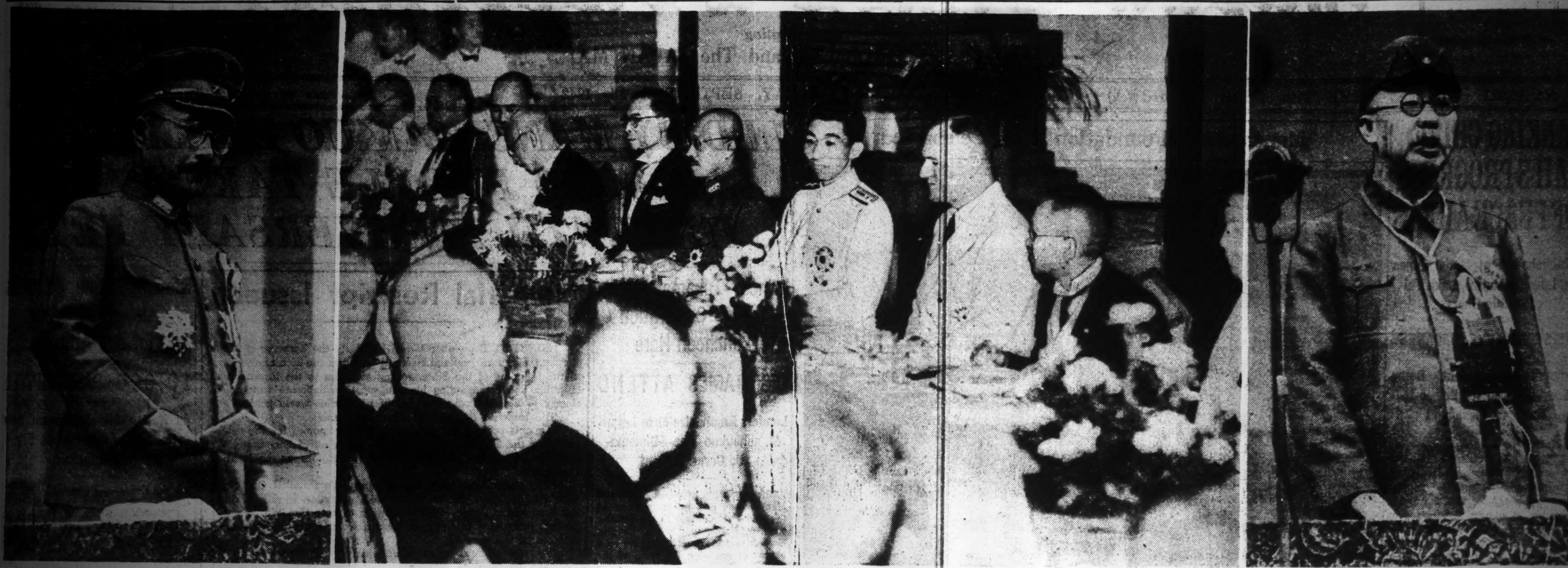
Fire-works were let off to mark the opening of this historic celebration. Premier Chang proceeded to the Imperial presence from the front steps of the Imperial rostrum and reported the opening of the celebration to His Imperial Majesty, while all present made the profoundest bow. As Premier Chang retired from the Imperial rostrum, the Army band played the Kimigayo and the Manchoukuoan national anthem, which were sung by all present.

Felicitations Offered

Premier Chang again proceeded to the Imperial presence to offer felicitations on the occasion, which His Imperial Majesty was pleased to

(Continued on Page 2)

INSEPARABLE TIES BETWEEN JAPAN AND MANCHOUKUO STRESSED IN TOKYO



In celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu as well as high dignitaries of both nations and envoys of friendly Powers gathered at a luncheon party given by the Manchoukuo Embassy on Tuesday at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo to felicitate the historic occasion. Left: Premier General Hideki Tojo is seen delivering a speech at a mass rally held at the Hibiya amphitheater; Center: Scene at the luncheon party at the Imperial Hotel honored by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu; Right: Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo Ambassador speaking before an enthusiastic audience at the Hibiya rally.

EVACUEE RECOUNTS DUTCH INHUMANITY

Japanese in Batavia Treated Like Felons on Way to Australia

By TOSHIO ANDO
Former Chief of Domei Batavia Bureau

LOURENCO MARQUES, September 11 (Delayed).—Immediately upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, all Japanese residents in Batavia, including the writer, were arrested by the Dutch authorities, and subjected to untold cruelties during their voyage to Australia.

Under constant fear for our lives, we were taken from Batavia to Australia and treated like felons, and, therefore, when we arrived in Lourenco Marques on the repatriation ship, we felt that we were really free for the first time.

The inhuman treatment inflicted upon us by the Dutch authorities almost defy description and some of our compatriots died as a result of the cruelty. The following are but a few of the instances of the relentless inhumanities to which we were subjected aboard the ship which carried us from Batavia to Australia.

We were all thrown into the hold of the Cramer, and, having no beds to sleep upon, were forced to sleep on the floor. All the windows were tightly bolted and the voyage through the tropical seas made the airless place unbearably hot. Every now and again, a cold expressionless face of a Dutch soldier on guard could be seen peering at us through a grill.

When the sea was rough, water seeped into our prison, wetting the whole floor and causing us to spend many a sleepless night. On one occasion, I noticed a small girl standing the whole night against a pillar.

Our exit was blocked by iron bars, beyond which could be seen a guard armed with a machine gun constantly on watch. Some of the supporting pillars of our prison were divided by barbed wire, and many a child, woman or sick person were wounded as they staggered against the obstacle.

One day a sick mother with a child begged for a drink of water and was refused by the guard on duty.

On January 16, an old Japanese of 62-years of age died of dysentery on the only bed that was provided for us.

On January 21, the temperature suddenly dropped and we could not sleep owing to the cold. On the following morning, two Taiwanese died.

Shortly afterward, we arrived in Adelaide and were told by a Dutch soldier "Java which you left no longer exists as a State." It was really these words that saved us from complete collapse due to sufferings and exhaustion.

To Head Kiangsu Delegates

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, September 15.—The Kiangsu Provincial Government has appointed Yuan Hsu, Director of its Education Department, as head of the provincial delegation to participate in the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

Special Envoys, Suite For Nanking Granted Audience by Emperor

Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier, Hachiro Arita, former Foreign Minister, and Ryutaro Nagai, former Communications Minister, who will shortly leave for Nanking as Special Envoys to the National Government of China at 10 a.m. yesterday were received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor in the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace, states Domei. They were accompanied by 18 members of their suite.

Led by Emperor, Nation Holds Fete

(Continued From Page 1)

accept. Then His Imperial Majesty in a clear, sonorous voice read the Imperial Rescript, which was handed to the Premier.

At this time Japanese and Manchoukuoan girls' school students sang the Tenth Anniversary Song with the accompaniment of the Celebration Band. The refrain of the chorus had scarcely ended when 1,000 and several hundred pigeons were let loose. They flew low over the celebration edifice. Again the celebration song was sung in chorus.

Premier Chang, proceeding to the Imperial presence, gave three cheers for His Imperial Majesty, in which all present joined. The whole nation followed suit as radios and sirens announced that this was the time for them to do so. That was 11:26 a.m. The 101 gun salutes echoed throughout Nanling, the site of the celebration. Manchoukuo Army planes in formation flew low over the edifice in congratulation. Premier Chang then reported the closing of the ceremony to His Imperial Majesty, while all the others present made the most reverend bow.

Led by Premier Chang, His Imperial Majesty retired to the Imperial waiting room, from where he returned to the Imperial Palace, seen off by General Umezu and others. This marked the closing of the historic ceremony.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

Southern Regions as how to secure the services of men fit to work for it in those regions. It seems that the company, by reason of its nature, has a duty to itself to take in hand training of men to work for it in the south.

Manchoukuo's Part

CHUGAI—Besides being the ramparts solidly defending the north, Manchoukuo's mission in the building of Greater East Asia lies in supplying foodstuffs and industrial raw materials to those taking part in the construction activities. And Manchoukuo, although it has made tremendous progress in the past decade, must continue to move forward in order to fulfill its great mission.

Comparing production in 1936 and in 1941, we find that pig-iron production has jumped 219 per cent, iron ore 154 per cent, steel materials 264 per cent, coal 178 per cent, lead 1,233 per cent, zinc 398 per cent, copper 517 per cent, asbestos 4,828 per cent, electric power 241 per cent, salt 150 per cent, ammonium sulphate 104 per cent, soda ash 545 per cent, aluminum 1,666 per cent, pulp 790 per cent, and liquid fuel 160 per cent. That such remarkable progress was made when the world situation was so unsettled, with the beginning of the China Affair, World War II, the German-Soviet War, and the War of Greater East Asia, is to the credit of those in charge of Manchoukuo's development.

PRINCE TAKAMATSU ATTENDS LUNCHEON

(Continued From Page 1)

delli, Italian Ambassador, Dr. Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador, and Nai Direck Jaiyanama, Thai Ambassador, were all present.

The Manchoukuo Embassy, which sponsored the function, was represented by General Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo Ambassador. He was assisted by members of the embassy staff.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu arrived at 12:35 p.m. and was ushered into a waiting-room. There he gave an audience to Manchoukuo Ambassador Li and to Premier Tojo.

Military Band Plays

At 12:40 p.m. the band of the Toyama Military School, which was in attendance, struck up music. All present at the function rose from their seats. There were bowings, amidst which His Imperial Highness took his seat at the table.

The function began in a quiet atmosphere. The military band continued to play music fit for the auspicious occasion. Presently Ambassador Li stood up to make his address.

In heartfelt gratitude he recalled the fact that 10 years ago Japan led the rest of the world in recognizing Manchoukuo. He called attention to the state of prosperity in which Manchoukuo finds itself at this day, only a matter of 10 years after the Empire was founded, and to the consistent support of Japan which was extended under the ideal of Japan and Manchoukuo locked up in a body to promote the weal of East Asia.

He gave voice to the pleasure felt by his country at the thought that it has, since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, been standing at the side of Japan, its parent country, in the war which is for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Ambassador Li's address ended with an expression of the firm conviction of Manchoukuo in its ability to fight until its cause, which is also Japan's triumphs.

When he finished, the band broke into the Kimigayo.

He then drank to the longevity of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and the band started to play the national anthem of Manchoukuo.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu drank a toast to the longevity of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. Ambassador Li toasted the health of His Imperial Highness, and later drank to the health of his guests.

Premier Tojo then spoke, congratulating himself and the rest of the guests upon the state into which Manchoukuo has developed, and drank to the prosperity of Manchoukuo, bringing the function to an end shortly after 2 p.m.

Led by Ambassador Li, His Imperial Highness adjourned to the drawing room. His Imperial Highness left the Imperial Hotel to return to his mansion at 2:30 p.m.

Tojo Extends Congratulation

The gist of Premier Tojo's speech follows:

"With the permission of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, I take the liberty of expressing a few words of appreciation.

"Your Excellency Li Shao-keng, Manchoukuo's Ambassador, has kindly invited me and the Ambassadors of all the friendly nations in Tokyo to this gala luncheon party which is honored by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu.

"It is a great source of pleasure and gratitude to us that Your Excellency Ambassador Li has just now expressed most courteous and cordial words regarding Japan, and I take this occasion to express my hearty appreciation.

"It is certainly a matter for great congratulation that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo continues to enjoy the best of health and that His Imperial Majesty is promoting friendly relationship between himself and the Imperial Japanese Court.

"It is most significant that, at this juncture when Japan is proceeding with might and main with the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere with the support of all friendly nations following the brilliant victories in the War of Greater East Asia now being conducted under the aegis of the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, we should be welcoming the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo.

"On this occasion, permit me to pray from the bottom of my heart for the future progress and prosperity of the Manchoukuo Empire. At the same time, allow me to tender my heartfelt thanks to all our friendly nations who have taken the initiative in extending formal recognition to Manchoukuo and who have been extending their warmest friendship to us.

"In conclusion, I take this opportunity to pledge before you that I will go dauntlessly forward for the attainment of ultimate victory in the War of Greater East War."

TOKYO MAYOR APPOINTS NEW AIR DEFENSE HEAD

Lieutenant-General Komota Returns From Front to Assume Vital Municipal Post

Lieutenant-General Yasuichi Komota, authority on aerial defense, has been appointed as the new head of the Tokyo Municipal Aerial Defense Bureau, the Tokyo city government announced on Tuesday.

After the drastic shake-up carried out by Mayor Ayao Kishimoto upon his entry into office, Deputy Seiichi Omura had been serving concurrently as the head of that bureau, and a search for the proper man was being carried out. With the return from the front of Lieutenant-General Komota, that search has come to an end, and after conferring with Premier Hideki Tojo and with War Vice-Minister Heitaro Kimura, Mayor Kishimoto appointed Lieutenant-General Komota to the post.

Lieutenant-General Komota was born in Shizuoka Prefecture 55 years ago. He is a member of the 21st graduating class of the Military Academy and of the Staff College where he was granted an Imperial gift sword. After serving with the general staff he went to France in 1923 and graduated from the Staff College there. After his return to Japan he served as a member of the general staff, instructor at the Staff College, instructor at the School of Field Artillery, and served in the Shanghai incident in 1932.

He was appointed major-general in 1937 and in August, 1938, was appointed first president of the newly established Army Air School. In 1940 he was promoted to Lieutenant-General and in December of that year went to South China.

Tea Tax Receipts Soar

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, September 15.—Since the commencement of the collection of the special tax on tung oil, tea, bristles, and feathers, in conformity with orders from the Ministrty of Finance, the Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei General Tax Administration has received over 300,000 as special tax on tea alone.

WANG REVIEWS CADETS

First Anniversary of Founding of Academy Observed

Domei

NANKING, September 15.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China today reviewed cadets of the Central Military Academy as they marched past in commemoration of the first anniversary of the establishment of the institution.

Among those present at the ceremony, which began at 10 a.m. and lasted for half an hour, were Cheng Kung-po, President of the Legislative Yuan; General Yeh Feng, Inspector-General of Military organization and training and Takuro Matsui, adviser to the National Government.

Film on Nanking Planned

SHANGHAI—The Toho Motion Picture Company of Tokyo is planning to produce a spectacular historical film of China covering the period from the fall of Nanking to the present day under the direction of Teinosuke Kinugasa, who is now visiting here.

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Situation Wanted

WELL-EXPERIENCED man cook desires position immediately. Please apply before September 22, until which date he will stay in Karuizawa. Yoshikatsu Sasaki, care of Furukoshi Noen (green grocer), near Tennis Court, Karuizawa.

EURASIAN, many years experience as accountant and fully versed in all phases of office routine seeks position either as accountant or in any other capacity. Please address Box 293, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook, experienced. Apply Matsuda, 111, Zoshigaya, Koishikawa-ku.

Help Wanted

EXPERIENCED governess, about 30 years old, speaking German or English, possibly Roman Catholic, wanted by the Italian Consul in Kobe. Reply Baistrocchi, Karuizawa 660 (Shiba K.S.S. 43).

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REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

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TYPEWRITERS, German make, standard and 16", international keys, perfect condition; Corona portable. Apply Mayeda, 168 Yamashita-cho, Tel. 2-2608, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

MEDIUM-SIZE Japanese or foreign house, if possible with garden, wanted to exchange for comfortable bungalow on Yokohama Bluff. Box 662, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

SMALL foreign or Japanese style house, furnished or unfurnished, or 1-2 rooms with breakfast, wanted immediately by Swiss gentleman. Apply Weiss, 69-B Yamate-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

WANTED furnished house or 2 furnished rooms by Swiss bachelor in Yokohama. Reply New Grand Hotel, Room 312.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sesui Shoten, 126, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

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GRAND CELEBRATION HELD AT HIBIYA PARK

Premier Tojo, Manchoukuo Ambassador Li Speak in Presence Of Prince Takamatsu

In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, a grand celebration was held with appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday at 10 a.m. at the Hibiya Amphitheater in the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu.

The celebration was attended by Premier General Hideki Tojo, and other Ministers, Dr. Yoshimichi Hara and Admiral Kantaro Suzuki, President and Vice-President of the Privy Council respectively, General Senjuro Hayashi, General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, General Taka Hishikari, President of the Society for Appreciation of the Services of the War Dead, General Takao Suzuki, President of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps, Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Naval General Staff, Manchoukuo Ambassador Li Shao-keng, Chinese Ambassador Hsu Liang, German Ambassador Eugen Ott, Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, Thai Ambassador Nai Direk Jaiyanama, and others.

Beside the presence of these prominent men, the celebration was attended by some 10,000 delerates representing the Manchurian student residents in Japan, Boys and Girls High Schools in Tokyo, the Fire and Defense Corps, the Youth and Boys Corps, the Dai Nippon Women's Association and Youth Corps of the South Manchuria Railway.

Tojo Speaks

The ceremony was opened with the opening address by Lieutenant-General Saishio Matsui, Chief Secretary of the Society for the Celebration of the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo, followed by the National Grouo Rites and singing of the new National Anthem of Manchoukuo accompanied by the Military Band of the Toyama Military School. Then and address was delivered by Premier Tojo praising the prosperity of Manchoukuo Empire, which was responded to by Ambassador Li who expressed his gratitude to Japan for her support during the last ten years. The resolution for the wording of congratulatory telegram to be sent to Manchoukuo was passed and a message from Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo was read.

The ceremony came to a close at 10:30 with a rousing "Banzai".

Manchoukuo Ambassador Speech

The gist of Manchoukuo Ambassador's speech which was delivered at the above gathering is as follows:

"Highly honored by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, we are deeply impressed and very grateful for the celebrations and ceremonies conducted most wholeheartedly today on our behalf by the Government and the people of Japan.

"Ten years have passed since Manchoukuo proclaimed, internally and externally, the establishment of the nation, conceived under the high ideal of racial cooperation and oneness with Japan. Overcoming all hindrances that beset its path, Manchoukuo is taking great strides for the consummation of its national construction, and the attainment of its present status is a feat without parallel in history.

"Judging from the chaotic conditions prevailing ten years ago, who could have foretold the great results to be realized within ten years. All this has been made possible through Japan, who with a truly lofty spirit of national construction and with a history of 3,000 years of Imperial Rule, has supported, even dropping out from the League of Nations, our growth and development. Manchoukuo is what it is today as the result of being nurtured in the faith and friendship of the Japanese Empire.

Grateful for Japan's Help

"Therefore, the confidence and gratitude of 100,000,000 of our people, since the foundation of our nation, toward Japan knows no bounds. In the Imperial Rescript issued on February 1 of this year, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo called Japan the Parent Nation. Furthermore, in March of this year, Premier Chang Ching-hui was dispatched as Special Envoy to express the sincere gratitude of the Emperor of Manchoukuo to the Imperial Family of Japan, Japanese Government officials and the people. Moreover, no adequate words can describe the profound feelings we felt when His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was gracious enough to send His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu in May to offer felicitations on the 10th Anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo personally to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. The cordiality thus brought about between the Imperial Families of the two nations need no mention but an example has been set for the people of the two nations for the attainment of unity of purpose.

"Ten years are but an instant when compared to the infinity of history, but the ten years of the history of mankind, for it has revoluntionized the whole history of the world. The China Incident, World War II, the War of Greater East Asia, all developing one upon another are changing the old order and establishing a new order in the world.

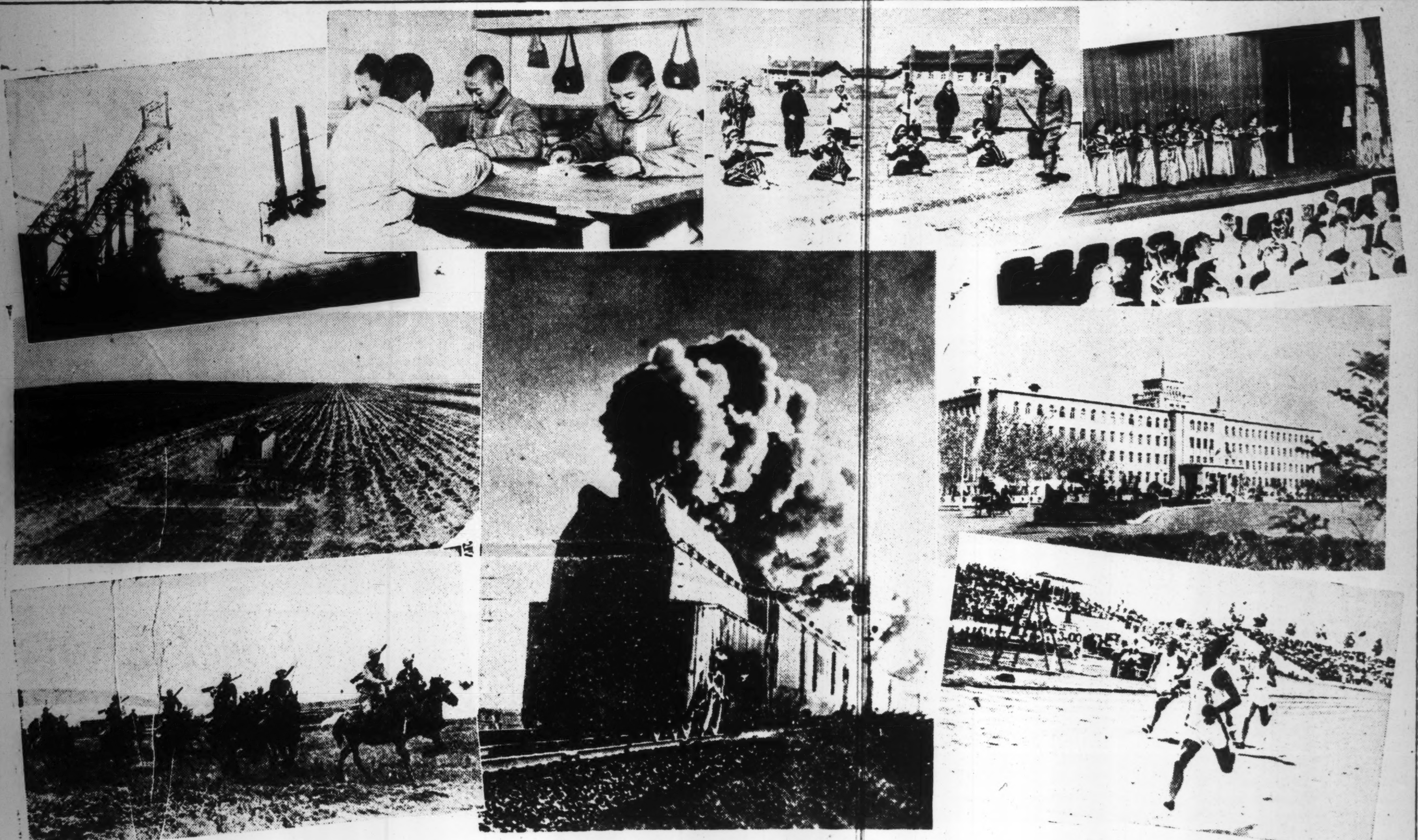
World Reconstruction

"The establishment of Manchoukuo was the first step toward the reconstruction of the world. Significance as it is in the history of mankind, Manchoukuo's position and responsibility in the War of Greater East Asia are indeed great.

"At the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo granted a rescript and Manchoukuo took up the task together with Japan to carry the war to victory.

"We welcome our glorious tenth anniversary in the midst of great victories and feel a sincere happiness. At the same time we are determined to conquer all difficulties and hold solidly the defense of the north, further strengthen ourselves spiritually and materially, and thus fight until the day of final victory."

MANCHOUKUO'S 10 YEARS OF PROGRESS



These pictures tell the story of the historical rise of an Empire within the short space of a decade. Manchoukuo is a State built with every help that modernity could give and at the same time relying on the lessons of old for soundness and security to untried theories. Sagacity plus daring characterize the wonderful development of Manchoukuo. Its leaders have not failed to give due consideration to every phase of the industrial, educational, economical, military, educational, cultural, recreational, and social aspects that go into the complex make-up of a modern State. (Photos Courtesy of the Manchoukuo Embassy)

HORIGUCHI WILL FIGHT YOSHIOKA THIS EVENING

'Piston' Trying to Regain Former Glory in 10-Round Main Event

"Piston" Tsuneo Horiguchi, onetime top featherweight of Nippon, will attempt to regain some of his lost glory tonight by meeting Kentaro Yoshioka, in the ten-round main event of a boxing smoker to be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m.

The "Piston" has shown definite signs of slowing up, and in his last fight in July was beaten by Isamu Kongo. Most fight fans hold the opinion that Horiguchi is either in a slump or is taking the road to retirement.

Yoshioka is expected to furnish plenty of opposition. He is a stablemate of Kongo and carries a lot of the style and fight of Kongo. The fight is expected to hold a lot of fireworks.

Aoki vs. Nakamura and Suzuki vs. Yamada, both eight-round scraps and three preliminaries will complete the card.

Yamada Gets New Post

Lieutenant-General Tetsusaburo Yamada, director of the Central Training Institute attached to the Central Federation of Japanese Overseas Residents, will be appointed chairman of the board of directors of the federation, states Domei on Monday. He will concurrently hold the post of director of the Central Training Institute.

MANCHOUKUO PAVES WAY

Manchurian Incident Described by 'Shuho' as Beacon for Construction of New World Order; Progress Lauded

The Manchurian Incident may be taken as the beacon for the construction of a new world order as against the old order adhered to by America and Britain, says a recent issue of the Shuho, weekly bulletin published by the Board of Information, in an article pertinent to Manchoukuo's official celebration on September 15 of the tenth anniversary of its founding.

The gist of the article follows:

America's ambition toward Manchoukuo is evidently indicated in the Harriman pact concluded immediately after the close of the Russo-Japanese War. Lagging behind others in acquiring colonies for itself. America was found from about this time looking for an opportunity to fasten its grip on some portion of the northern regions of Manchoukuo.

At the time Britain, which had ploughed its way deep into China then as a result of the Opium War, was found plotting to extend its exploiting hands toward Manchoukuo.

Fearing aggrandizement of Japan's strength would finally lead it to become the stabilizing force in East Asia, America and Britain began to bring pressure to bear on Japan, having forgotten what it had done for them during the last World War. At the same time these two countries began to try to instigate China to a war with Japan. Thus they actually jeopardized the lifeline of Japan-Manchoukuo—the establishment for which many a Japanese shed his blood. It was under such conditions that the Manchurian Incident was caused.

Movement for Independence

With the development of the Manchurian Incident there arose the independence movement for Manchoukuo. That was attained with the result that the 30.000.000 nationals of the country were freed from the yoke of America and Britain which had been wielding their despotic power in the country under their old order for years.

On March 1, 1932, when the declaration of the founding of the State of Manchoukuo was made public, it was met with a strong opposition of the League of Nations which upheld the old order adhered to by America and Britain. Japan took the lead among others in recognizing Manchoukuo as soon as it was formally brought into being as an independent State on September 15 of the same year, and withdrawing from the League of Nations. Japan also took the brunt in calling for the abolition of the old order. Hence, the establishment of the State of Manchoukuo may be taken as the first step taken for the construction of the new world order for which Japan today is striving after.

Since the Manchurian Incident China had been instigated by America and Britain and as a result it spared no efforts in antagonizing Japan. Its anti-Japanese movement and most insulting provocation finally brought about the current War of Greater East Asia.

Needless to say, the current War of Greater East Asia is a war for the projected construction of new order, the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere in which all the Asiatic peoples may prosper after being emancipated from the age-long yoke of America and Britain.

A closer friendly relation was cemented between Japan and Manchoukuo with the founding of the latter as an independent State and today the two are inseparably united. It is under this policy calling for a close unity in body and mind that all administrative, political, as Manchoukuo are disposed of.

Immediately following the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, an Imperial Rescript was granted by the Emperor of Manchoukuo the need for all the nationals of the country to cooperate with Japan in its stupendous task. In fact no time was lost by the Government of Manchoukuo in enabling its nationals to understand the great war aim with which Japan then was prosecuting the current China Affair.

Defense Bolstered

Simultaneously with the founding of the State of Manchoukuo, the national defense based on the pact providing for the combined defense of Japan and the country was further strengthened. The defense in the border regions in the north of the country was placed on firmest foundation, thus greatly contributing toward facilitating the gigantic operations of the Imperial forces in the southern and the eastern regions since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia. Besides the Manchoukuoan forces, which were entrusted then with the responsible task of collaborating with the Imperial forces, have been undergoing rigid training since and have been strengthened to a considerable extent since.

During the time the Manchurian Incident was still going on, the number of bandits was said to be 400,000, but in 1938 this number was reduced to within 10,000 by the punitive forces of Japan and Manchoukuo. And with the further vigilant operations of these forces the number was again reduced to only about 800 today. Today only a limited number of them is found hiding out along the border regions between Manchoukuo and Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia.

The outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia saw the 100,000,000 Japanese subjects concentrating their attention on the southern regions, and there has been a tendency among them to be rather negative in their zeal for supporting the development of the natural resources in Manchoukuo. This of course, is a great blunder committed by them, for Manchoukuo undoubtedly constitutes the foundation on which should be created the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The reason why stress is being laid on the fact that Manchoukuo should form the basic ground on which the sphere should be constructed is because the country is indispensable for fulfilling the purpose not only from the standpoint of national defense but also from the standpoint of sufficiency in materials which are available from the rich natural resources found in Manchoukuo.

When the history of its industries for the last ten years is reviewed, we find that Manchoukuo has not been unattended with difficulties in developing them. However, today on the occasion the 10th anniversary of its founding, the state finds it most gratifying to see that the greater portion of these difficulties have been overcome and the productive power of the country has undergone a marked development. Needless to say, this remarkable progress made by the industries of Manchoukuo has served to be a great asset in contributing toward the successful prosecuting of the War of Greater East Asia which Japan is undertaking today.

Cooperating With Japan

Under the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo, by revitalizing the spiritual guidance of its people, is showing whole-hearted cooperation toward Japan. By re-examining the material mobilization plan, it has been making earnest efforts to supply Japan's needs. For instance, it has been supplying Japan with more pig iron than was originally stipulated in Japan's material mobilization plan, in order to alleviate Japan's pig iron shortage. Beans are coming in the originally planned amount, thus contributing to Japan's fertilizer and food policy. Coal, aluminum lead, molybdenum, etc. are being supplied to the limit of Manchoukuo's productive capacity, thereby making a definite contribution toward the prosecution of the war.

The foregoing is a brief description of Manchoukuo today. But Manchoukuo, after all, is still on the road to maturity. Therefore, Japan is called upon to send efficient men, funds and materials.

We must have a correct knowledge of Manchoukuo and help in the promotion of its destiny. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, we must redouble our efforts to accelerate its growth so that the combined strength of the two countries may be augmented and the great ideals of Hakko Ichiu, which first shone in Manchoukuo, may be vindicated to the whole world.

COMMANDERS ASSIGNED TO NAVAL GUARD POSTS

Vice Admirals Goto and Kawase To Chinkai and Ominato Stations Respectively

The appointment of Vice-Admiral Eiji Goto as Commander of the Chinkai Naval Guard Headquarters, in Chosen, and Vice-Admiral Shiro Kawase as Commander of the Ominato Naval Guard Headquarters, in Aomori Prefecture, was announced by the Navy Ministry on Tuesday.

Vice-Admiral Goto, aged 56, was born in Akita Prefecture and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1909. He saw active service as captain of warships such as the Mutsu and Takeo. He was promoted to the present rank in October of last year.

Vice-Admiral Kawase, aged 54, was born in Tottori Prefecture and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1910. He has served as captain of the destroyers Hagi and Kuwana. Simultaneously with his appointment as head of the Torpedo School in September of last year, he was promoted to the rank he presently holds.

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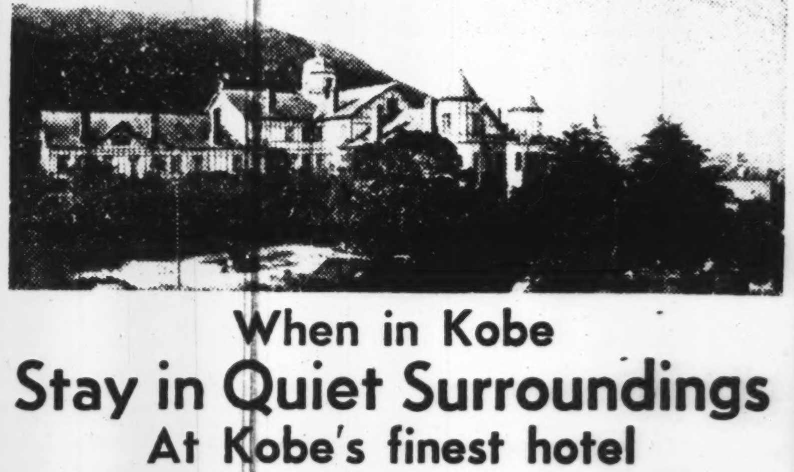

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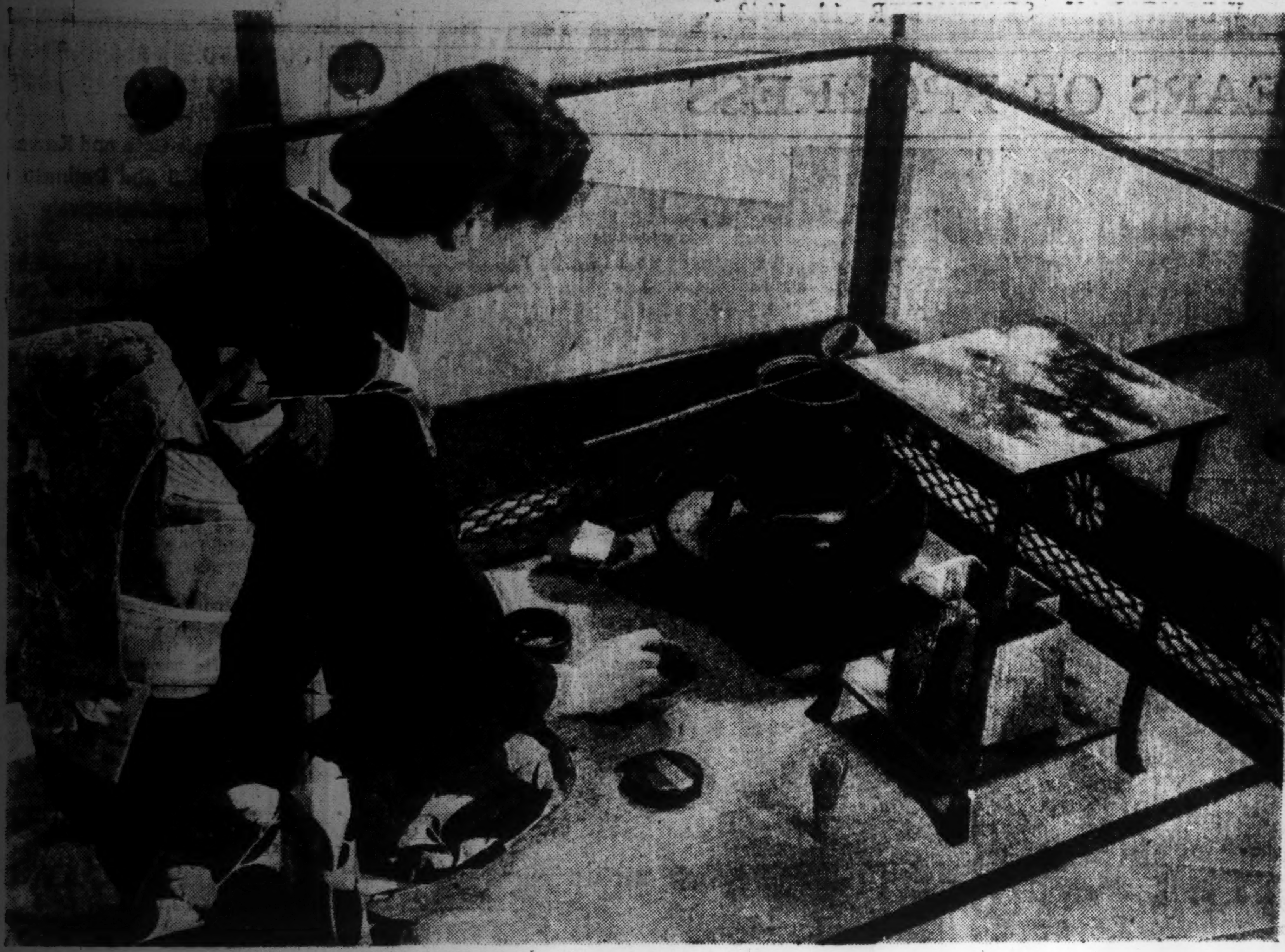

Something New About Tea

Everybody knows how to drink tea, but not this way. Let an expert show you how the simple process of drinking tea can work a miracle in your moral and aesthetic life. . .

Cha-do, or the tea cult of Japan is not without its faults but it may be said that it is of very great significance to Japanese cultural life, laying special emphasis on the importance of propriety in the art of living.

In Japan, the interpretation of art is quite different from that of the West. From the Western viewpoint, what the Japanese call art may be regarded as a sort of aesthetic culture. In other words the West recognizes an intrinsic value in art itself, while the Japanese have never thought of art distinctly apart from the practical purpose for which it is created.

From time immemorial, Japan has never had a pure pictorial art. The pictures, for instance, have always been a decorative part of sliding paper screens or panels or else in a scroll illustrating a story, etc.

Cha-do, which is enjoyed as a refined and artistic amusement, inculcates the proper way of living with tea drinking as the medium. Here one may find the general attitude of the Japanese people toward art. It is the case of art for life's sake instead of art for art's sake. To the Japanese people, art is an ornamental part of life.

The tea cult of Japan has two aspects, one art appreciating and the other beautifying life. The central interest in the former lies in the utensils used in the cult, while in the latter etiquette is of supreme importance. The tea cult has always maintained these two aspects throughout many centuries of its development. It is necessary for one to have this clearly in mind in order to understand the relation of cha-do with modern Japanese life.

Medical Purpose

In ancient times, tea was drunk for a medical purpose. As it was first brought to Japan from China by Buddhist priests, the custom of tea drinking began to be popular among priests and was chiefly practiced in Buddhist temples, but later it became esteemed by court nobles at the Imperial Palace and other exalted quarters for its medical efficacy. This shows that cha-do had its beginning in tea drinking pure and simple. In due course of time, the practice developed under the religious, artistic and ethical influences until it became elaborated and assumed the present form of cha-do.

With the ascendancy of the Zen section of Buddhism in Japan during the Ashikaga period (1333-1574), the religious discipline of the sect became associated with the cult. It was during this period that cha-do began to take its initial form by the use of cabinets imported from China.

During this period, art objects and applied arts began to be brought to Japan from China in increasing number by Buddhist priests. The display of these art pieces made the ceremony of tea drinking at Buddhist temples quite attractive and impressive to all those present at the function.

In those days, the country was ridden with civil wars and many warriors who acquired fame and wealth began to take after the Buddhist priests' custom of tea drinking. In so doing, they laid special emphasis on displaying many such valuable Chinese art objects.

It was an occasion for them to show off the magnificence of the function by displaying many beautiful art pieces of the Sung period of China. The central interest in the ceremonial tea drinking in those days was the enjoyment of the beauty of these art objects.

Shogun's Tea-Party

During this first stage of development, the tea cult became widespread among the samurai. The shogun and feudal lords often held ceremonial tea functions, inviting their vassals. The etiquette observed at such a function was of a kind practiced only in the association of lord and vassal, and there was no occasion for the development of an etiquette for a common social intercourse.

Under such circumstances, it was inevitable that the art appreciation should become the principal interest in the ceremony of tea drinking.

It was natural that commoners would follow the example set by good and great, but since they were not wealthy or powerful, they could not afford to acquire such valuable imported art objects for display, they had to be contented with plain utensils for enjoying the tea cult. Such was the beginning of wabi-cha, or plain tea cult—for the lack of a better term—and has been practiced to this day.

Devotees of the tea cult in the second stage of development adopted the simplicity of practice as exemplified by priests of the Zen sect and made it the point of honor and dignity in enjoying the pastime. They esteemed simplicity as the attribute of purity. Priests of the Zen sect lived a simple and frugal life as a measure of discipline for the attainment of higher spiritual life to transcend the craving for things of temporal existence. The devotees of the plain tea cult found a noble significance in the frugal life to dignify their practice.

The modern tea cult thus adopted the simple and frugal mode of living as practiced by priests of the Zen sect, but that does not imply that the ceremonial tea drinking taught them the ways and means to uplift their personality and character. The modern tea cult as a means of cultural training is founded in the fact that the host and guests are approximately of the same social status. Here is the basis for learning the wholesome way of life by personal contact on equal terms.

Equal-Footing

When a shogun held a tea party, it was attended by his vassals as guests. He naturally demanded of them the etiquette appropriate to their station. But in the tea party of commoners, all the members present in the tea room are men on equal footing and each is considerate and sincere toward the others without any coercion of the host or any one superior to them. They associate with each other in the spirit of sincerity, kindness, respect and modesty. It is true that all such moral and spiritual virtues may be attained through contemplation and meditation, but the cultural accomplishment by actually coming in contact with other people is of practical value. This method of cultural training is peculiarly Japanese in nature and a special feature of the tea cult.

Another feature we must not overlook is the architectural style of the tea room. In due course of time, the tea room in which the tea cult was practiced began to be isolated from the busy world of affairs. It was under this tendency that the modern tea room has assumed the present form.

It is constructed in a way to shut out the atmosphere of topsy-turvydom as much as possible. The garden attached to it is laid out in a narrow limited space. The entrance to the room is so small that one has to creep into the room on all fours.

The interior of the room is so constructed that the members participating in the tea party feel that they are far removed from the garden outside. This tendency may perhaps be due to a love of sequestration of the race, but at the same time it is so arranged to make it conductive to a spiritual association of the members without being disturbed by the din of the outside world.

Aesthetic Development

In the modern tea cult, art appreciation has become a matter of secondary consideration, cultural training being regarded as more important, but it is by no means abandoned. On the contrary, we observe a development of marvelous aesthetic taste in the modern tea cult, which makes us almost think that the Japanese aesthetic sense has been radically recast. The aestheticism of the race, which persisted to live in the tea room, has become reconstituted and refined by the spirit of the modern tea cult until the standard of what is beautiful has undergone a remarkable change. The devotees of the modern tea cult today prefer art objects of meager, frugal and modest appearance to what is gorgeous and brilliant, as in former days.

During the first stage of development, the devotees esteemed gorgeous and brilliant foreign art objects and cultivated an exotic aesthetic taste by cherishing and displaying them. This love of the exotic is very similar to that of the present day, which has been cultivated consequent on the infiltration of Western influence into the country since the beginning of the Meiji era.

The modern tea cult has thrust aside all that is gorgeous and brilliant. The art appreciation in the modern tea cult must harmonize with the manner in which the powdered tea is enjoyed. The art objects which are brought into the tea room must be more than mere ornaments; they are more than things to look at. They are so lovely that the host and guests cherish them and make them a part of their actual living by using them in the ceremony of tea brewing and drinking.

This process is the realization of harmony and fusion of art and life, which is the peculiar feature of the tea cult of Japan. The harmony thus secured between life and art appreciation was bound to influence the taste of the devotees of the tea cult.

The outstanding feature of the tea room is modesty. As one walks into a tea room, the general atmosphere is refined and courtly. To the Japanese aesthetic taste, a rich and mellow gracefulness, wrought by the suppression of all that is ostensible and positive, has an unutterable appeal. And here the association of devotees is characterized by the spirit of harmony, respect, cleanliness and quietude.

Cultural Training

The modern tea cult as a means of elevating character and appreciating the beauty of art has assumed a form peculiarly Japanese. During the first period of development, art appreciation was a matter of first and foremost importance, but with the advent of the modern tea cult the importance of cultural training has become the central feature.

The cult of tea is meaningless unless it makes for the cultivation of the Japanese taste and upbuilding of character. During the Meiji era (1868-1911), when Japan was rapidly absorbing Western culture and civilization, there was a marked contrast between the old and new in the realm of Japanese culture.

This was particularly true of recreation as a culture. The Japanese young men of the era, however ardent they were in their admiration of the West, prefered a Japanese method of recreation to that of the West to satisfy their craving for it.

Let us now consider the tea cult as a means of character building. Since the Meiji Restoration, which marks the beginning of modern Japan, the Japanese in absorbing Western culture and civilization have been quite utilitarian in their attitude. It is true that the Western trend of thought is, generally speaking, more utilitarian than that of Japan, but it has not always been so utilitarian as is generally believed.

Common Sense Basis

Most of the regulations of the tea cult are thoroughly in keeping with common sense. As one enjoys the cult of tea as a refined amusement, he, consciously or unconsciously, learns how to invite guests, what attitude he must assume when he is invited, what preparations he must make when he invites guests and waits for their arrival, what kind of gift he should take with him when he calls on his host at the appointed hour; in what way he should conduct himself when he arrives at the house of his host and what he should say to him as greeting and so forth. The tea cult is the only institution that is in the position of inculcating such etiquette in a refined and delightful atmosphere.

It is true that the etiquette of the tea cult is not altogether without fault, but as a whole it is generally accepted as an excellent and delightful practice to grace the amenity of social life. As such, it should be adopted to regulate the Japanese social life which has become disorderly in the extreme.

The Meiji Restoration, however, put an end to the popularity of tea cult. It is now regarded as practice enjoyed by retired persons, daughters of well-to-do families and a handful of people who have a special taste for it. At any rate, it has gone out of fashion to such an extent that a gentleman does not forfeit his dignity and honor for being indifferent to, or ignorant of, this gentel practice.

Up to the Meiji Restoration, the tea cult respected its old traditions and at the same time progressed in keeping with the changing conditions of society, but with the rapid infiltration of Western influence after the restoration, the country was being westernized so fast that it could not keep pace with it. As a result, it has been left far behind and living merely according to the old tradition without making any new development to meet the requirments of the new social condition. Under such circumstances, cha-do has come to be regarded as an antiquated pastime.

Inconsistencies

A few facts may be pointed out to show in what way cha-do is inconsistent with the condition and atmosphere of present-day Japan. In the first place, the tea cult is still associated with many ideas and practices of feudal days. In the feudal age, for instance, the feudal lord was regarded by his vassals as a noble person. In the case of the shogun, it was all the more so. If a commoner was to invite a samurai to his tea room, it was necessary for him to make preparations befitting the presence of a noble man.

In this day and age, however, there is no person in the community at large, whom we may regard as noble in the sense our feudal ancestors used the word. Wealth, reputation and rank are not marks of nobility. The members in the tea room associate with each other on terms of equality.

Nevertheless the tea room still maintains the special entrance and mat for a noble guest. Reminiscences of class consciousness and discrimination of the feudal age are still thus evident in the tea cult. They are not in keeping with the spirit of the modern tea cult and as such should be discarded once and for all.

The condition of cleanliness and purity according to the old standard, which is one of the important features of the tea cult, has become highly questionable in the light of modern science. The purity and cleanliness may have a spiritual significance, but in the tea cult, the term is primarily used to denote the condition of the tea room and the manner in which tea cult is practiced. To modern people, who speak of cleanliness and purity in terms of microscopes, bacteria and health, the claim of being pure and clean according to the old standard is hardly reassuring.

This is particularly the case when the thick powdered tea is served. The principal guest first sips the tea from the bowl and passes it to the next guest to do the same until the bowl is passed to the last guest to drain.

It reminds us of the old practice at the tea drinking function when the feudal lord first took a few sips of the beverage and then his vassals sitting near him drank the rest from the same bowl in turn in gratitude for the honor of enjoying the remainder of what their lord relished.

Forecast

There is no reason for maintaining such a method of tea drinking in the cult of tea. If any one thinks that friendship can not be enhanced unless he does something in a tangible way like this, it is an evidence of a lack of cultural training.

During the feudal age, the ceremonial tea function required four hours. It might have been delightful, when life ran smoothly in the same old groove and time hung heavily on hand, to break the monotony of life. The modern tea cult adopted this custom bodily, utterly ignoring the fact that we are leading a strenuous life at a tempo vastly more rapid than that of the Yedo period. From this consideration, the amount of time devoted to such a function should be curtailed by omitting many unnecessary manipulations of utensils in brewing and serving tea.

If the tea cult of Japan will continue its present shadowy existence merely as a thing of classic taste without having a power for character upbuilding or art appreciation, it will ultimately perish. Mere removal of such irrational practices as have been just pointed out will not redeem the tea cult from its present predicament. In order to regain its former popularity and influence, the tea cult must make etiquette the supreme point of interest and explain and clarify what is really the spirit of the tea cult and how this spirit is interpreted by the conduct of the modern tea cult.

(Tsuneyoshi Tsuzumi in 'Geijutsu Nippon No Tankyu.' Photos by K.B.S.)

Soseki Natsume

The man who wrote "I Am a Cat" and made the whole nation smile was a remarkable personality

If Soseki Natsume, the great writer of the Meiji and early Taisho eras, had been living now in this epoch-making period, what would be his impressions of the present world situation?

He was born in the 3rd year of Keio (1867), received the education of the early Meiji era, wrote extensively from the middle to the latter part of the same era, and died in 1916 at 50 years of age. Thus, his life began and ended in the Meiji Era. He was a true child of the Meiji Era and was one of the greatest writers of that time.

However, he was not affected by the liberalism or individualism that swept through the country in his time. Rather, he had traces of Confucian influence in him, and his interest was always centered upon the welfare of the country.

Yet, there was also the influence of Western culture in him, for he was one of the first graduates from the English Literature Department of the Tokyo Imperial University.

For this reason, although he was neither a liberalist nor an individualist, he propounded to his last the freedom and prestige of the individual.

By individual freedom, he meant that one should realize his own capabilities, develop them, and cooperate with the nation and society of his own free will. During this time the individual was not to be restrained by others. Having such views, he hated blind following above everything. He propounded strongly that to kill one's individuality and echo another's view can never be called a cooperation.

Meiji Literature

The realistic literature of his time looked at man as being a selfish and greedy animal, and stressed that if man does act according to his interest, he is only showing his natural self. Such things as morality and spiritualism are merely false masks and hypocrisy.

However, Soseki Natsume always propounded that although morality was truly not an instinct, and in this sense it might be a hypocrisy, man cannot live without it as long as he lives with another and not alone on an isolated island. He has been made in such a way that he must live under its rule.

Many of us like to help others and be kind to them. But we have the disagreeable habit of wanting to have others act according to our wishes when we help them. Soseki hated this attitude of restraining others. And just as he hated to infringe upon another's right, he resented being restrained by others.

In the Orient there has been from the past a love for solitude and seclusion. The life of the hermit and of the high priest, far from the sordid world, and in the midst of nature to cleanse and elevate the soul, has always had strong attraction for the Oriental people.

Such a life might not be suitable for present-day Japan and perhaps should be rejected from the country. However, should the love for such a life be shunned, where would be left the Oriental charm and taste? This high regard for solitude has been too deeply rooted in the people to be rejected. Of course, solitude itself has no direct value to the country. However, it has an everlasting significance as a refrigerent of society and a stimulant for humanity.

Secluded Lives

How many of the great men of the past were enhanced and comforted by the lives of the high priests and noble characters who secluded themselves in the depths of the forest. Not only were the wise elevated, but the lives of the people in general have been purified through looking up to the life and nobility of these men of seclusion.

Soseki had much of this hermit-like disposition in him. Although he did have a home and family and never tried to hide himself in seclusion, and moreover, worked to serve the nation, he was always being drawn to such recluses as Basho, Ryokan, and Wan wei. Perhaps his wish to be free from restraint and to leave others alone had originated from this love of solitude.

This policy of non-restraint could also have come from his influence from Western culture. To wish to be left alone and to leave others alone must be termed as individualism. I feel that he had acquired this individualism from Western culture, especially from the English.

As is well known, Soseki despised the English people. It is even said that during his study in England he hated the English people so much that he suffered from a nervous breakdown. He abhorred them for their haughtiness and their formality. However, he was not blinded by his hatred to accept their good points.

Soseki's Conception

His conception and views on the nation and society were deeply founded on his own disposition as a Japanese. These were influenced to some extent by Chinese literature, and polished by rational Western culture.

In this sense, he was a conglomeration of Japanese, Chinese, and Western cultures. His character and works cannot be understood if this fact is forgotten.

To give some of his important works, perhaps the first that should be mentioned is his "Wagahai wa Neko de aru" (I am a Cat). Generally speaking, there are very few humorous literary works in Japan as well as in the European countries. There are some comic writers in Japan, of course, but they have the tendency to exaggerate things purposely to force readers to laugh. This tendency is also found among European works such as Cervante's "Don Quixote," Gogol's "Dead Souls," and the humorous works of Charles Dickens. Perhaps the only work that has no exaggeration and arouses humor naturally is Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

There is no exaggeration whatsoever in "Neko." And yet it is full of humor and interest. The writer looks at this complex world with simple, unrestrained eyes.

This world is full of contradictions and comical happenings. However, we are not aware of these because we constantly look at the world with complex eyes. When these comical happenings are looked at with simple and unrestrained eyes and are pointed out to us as such, we become aware of their nature and are drawn into laughter.

His "London Tower", which was published simultaneously with "Neko", is of an entirely different type from his other miscellaneous works. In form, it is merely a record of his visit to the London Tower. However, in substance, it is a poem filled with dream, imagination, and pathos. Although it is a record dealing with the history of England, it is an elegy composed with the feeling of a true Japanese.

Soseki's Viewpoint

We can see that this great writer, who was a student of foreign literature and who had been so greatly influenced by European culture, never forgot to look at things from the eyes of a Japanese by looking at his "Bungaku Hyoron", which is an introduction to 18th century English literature.

At that time, all introductions to Western culture were made after swallowing that culture blindly. However, Soseki alone looked at it from a Japanese standpoint with the eyes of a Japanese and digested it with the reasoning power of a Japanese, and then introduced it.

The "Kusamakura" is an expansion of the haiku with some theory and argument attached to it. Hence, it must be a purely Japanese novel. However, one cannot deny the European influence in the character of the heroine, Nami-san, and in the philosophy of detachment that runs through the book.

"Gubijinso," which was the first work written after he joined the Asahi Shimbunsha, was rather stiff, and was criticized at the time of the publication that the characters were too typical. Truly, they are typical. But it is here that we can see the kind of personality he held as ideal.

'Sorekara'

His influence and comprehension of Western culture can well be seen in his "Sorekara." Although Soseki had been influenced by Confucianism as well, he lets the main character Daisuke, laugh at the traits of his grandfather's time, which held that fearlessness of death and all bloody matters was the only morality.

He, moreover, makes this character laugh with pity at the contradiction in his father, who as a businessman is absorbed in making money. As can be seen from this novel, Soseki had completely freed himself from the traditions of the former period.

In contrast to the brilliant "Sorekara," the "Mon" is an extremely quiet story dealing with a couple who lead a lonely and mediocre but peaceful life without even a child to give them joy. The main character of the story has betrayed his friend and has taken his wife.

Tortured by his own conscience, he comes to lead such a life. However, when reading the book, one forgets about his past crime and even feels that crime is of no importance, for the couple's life is so calm and peaceful. This could even have been the ideal life of Soseki. We must not forget that there was such a negative phase in him.

(Sohei Morita, in "Nippon")

MUTUAL FINANCING STARTS ON NEW PATH

Business Will Play Bigger Role in Strengthening Money Machinery

The mutual financing business which is very popular among the masses of people in Japan is now starting in a new direction in accordance with the requirements of the time involving the coordination of the business, says the Chugai.

In 1933, there were in Japan 276 mutual aid business companies, which number was reduced to 239 by the end of 1938, to 234 by the end of 1939, to 179, to 179 by the end of 1941, to 162 by the end of July, 1941 and to 154 by the end of August last. For several years in the past, there has been no change in the announced capital of those companies. At the end of May last, the 154 mutual financing companies had an announced capital of ¥40,830,000, of which ¥23,390,000 was paid up.

In spite of the big decrease in the number of the companies, there were no corresponding change in their capital, either announced or paid-up. On the contrary, the volume of their business has been fast growing in recent years, and the amount to be supplied to the subscribers reached ¥3,920,000,000 at the end of May, 1942, as against ¥1,500,000,000 at the end of June, 1937. Meantime, the paid-up subscription at the end of May, 1942, was ¥1,003,000,000 as against the ¥440,000,000 at the end of 1938.

Increase Observed

A steady increase is observed also in the amount of negotiable papers in the hands of mutual financing business companies. The value of such papers at the end of 1938 was ¥25,000,000, at the end of 1939 ¥42,000,000, at the end of 1940 ¥74,000,000, and at the end of 1941 ¥109,000,000. Some of those negotiable papers were national bonds, the amount of which was ¥4,000,000 at the end of 1938, ¥6,000,000 at the end of 1939, ¥15,000,000 at the end of 1940, and ¥24,000,000 at the end of 1941.

The value of the negotiable papers in the hands of the mutual financing business companies is very small in consideration of the paid-up capital of those companies. This is, however, quite natural since their business is in extending loans to the subscribers and others. Recently, however, a remarkable change has taken place in the aims of the subscribers. Many of them are paying their subscriptions to mutual financing companies by way of saving their money, being glad to have their subscriptions invested in reliable negotiable papers.

Object of Establishment

The people's bank was established for the purpose of facilitating the circulation of money among the masses of the people, and the principal duties of the bank were:

(1) Direct extension of small loans to those in need of money.

(2) Indirect extension of small loans to people in need of money through financing organs.

(3) Indemnification for losses suffered by subscribers.

The people's bank law underwent a major change in April last year, whereby the bank was authorized to accept savings by subscribers and to extend loans to subscribers and others indefinitely.

With Diet approval at the beginning of last year, the competent authorities carried out a fundamental revision of the Mutual Financing Business Law in order to achieve the development of the mutual financing business in Japan Proper on the lines of the financial policy of the Government. The main points involved in the major revision effected that time were:

(1) Recognition of mutual financing in kind.

(2) Enlargement of the list of negotiable papers as objects of investment by mutual financing business companies.

(3) Simplification of procedure for transfer of business by mutual financing companies in order to facilitate their merger or amalgamation.

(4) Extension of control by a mutual financing business company over another where formal annexation of the company is undesirable.

Cooperation With Government

Thanks to the major revision of the Mutual Financing business law, the mutual financing business companies of Japan Proper have been placed in a position where they must act in close cooperation with the Government.

Due to the establishment of a mutual financing business control corporation, the mutual financing business companies in this country will be required, hereafter, to play a more important role in strengthening the financing machinery of State. The Mutual Financing Business Control Corporation is expected to devote its efforts to the execution of various duties of importance as follows:

(1) A study of the table of subscriptions.

(2) Improvement of the mutual financing business.

(3) Retrenchment of the managing expenditure of the mutual financing business companies.

(4) Enlightenment of all parties concerned in order to accelerate the amalgamation, or merger, of the mutual financing business companies.

Enough for Some Time

This ocean of lumber being surveyed by the solitary man in the picture who seems to be appalled by the prospect of handling all this is naturally only a small portion of what is being rushed to all parts of the country to meet the furious demand for construction purposes.

Fifty Years of Japan 1891-1942

(Continued from Page 6)

novels of Oguri Fuyo and Ozaki Koyo. He had a chronic predilection for beaf-eating and his favorite talk was affairs of state. Nor was he impervious to the lure of the bottle. Curiously he was seldom seen on the Ginza which is so liberally patronized by students nowadays and nowanights. His habitat was in Kanda, Hongo, or Shitaya, that is, in the vicinity of Uyeno Park, and he did not disdain to visit Asakusa.

Decline of Kankoba

One peculiar attraction of the Ginza was the bazaar, called Kankoba, found on the left corner, facing the Shimbashi bridge. The Kankoba had so much taken the fancy of Tokyo folk that it sprang up here, there and everywhere. It was a kind of roofed or tunnelled "Nakamise," made up of numerous small shops, winding serpentwise. Kanda Ward alone boasted over half a dozen. One year fire breaking out in Nishikicho, burned down three Kankoba, including the famous Tomeikan, situated where Sanseido book-store is at Surugadai-shita. In one of the three—which I forget—half a dozen persons were trapped and died a terrible death. The tragedy was due to the fact that someone, hoping to save the merchandise inside, had shut up the place at its entrance and exit. It was broadcast by newspapers and by street songsters throughout the Empire till Kankoba became an evil word. At one time it was a synonym for "a place where living persons may comfortably be buried alive." It referred, of course, to the shopkeepers and their clerks in the Kankoba, who being always kept out of the Sun's rays, looked cadavarously pale, presumably consumptive. It was also a hint that whoever having any regard for their precious life should not enter Kankoba. Thus the Kankoba, once so numerous and so prospering in Tokyo, quickly faded from its face and out of the dictionary too.

A good many years had to pass after the decline and fall of Kankoba before its modern prototype, Department Store, made its appearance. The pioneer was Mitsukoshi, of course, transformed from the Echigoya of Yedo celebrity. That was only 30 years or so ago. A representative of The Japan Times was present at the opening ceremony which was attended by many distinguished guests, and Premier Okuma's congratulatory address, read by a secretary, contained these words: "Let me hope that the new Department Store, may best discharge its functions as an up-to-date organ of good taste and practical utility instead of being a hot-bed of vanity and extravagance." Some years passed before a second Department Store appeared, but when it did appear, many others followed in quick succession all over the Empire.

To Register Manchou Bonds

By virtue of the Debentures and Other Negotiable Papers Registration Law in force Since May 1 last, registration is to be commenced at the Industrial Bank of Japan of the national bonds of Manchoukuo and all debentures issued here by any corporation of that country for repayment of the capital and interests in this country. In this connection, a joint ordinance was issued Tuesday by the Finance and Justice Ministries, says Domei.

HONGKONG CURRENCY NOW ON SOUND BASIS

Steps Taken by Gov't Officials Show Marked Improvements In Money Market

The rapid expansion of Japan's political and economic strength in Hongkong is bringing about a remarkable improvement in the money market of the island, where the Japanese military notes are on the ascendancy and the Hongkong dollars on the wane indicating to the economic circles of not only Hongkong but of all regions in Greater East Asia the course to follow, says the Oriental Economist in its recent issue.

The centenary anniversary of the Nanking Treaty was celebrated on August 29. It was on this date, 100 years ago that Britain, through the conclusion of the treaty, declared her resolution to execute her economic invasion into China. By virtue of this treaty, Britain forced China to open Shanghai, Ningpo, Foochow, Amoy, and Canton, and in addition, placed Hongkong under her sovereignty.

Furthermore, by virtue of the Tientsin Treaty of 1858 and the Peking Treaty of 1860, Britain wrested Kiulung Peninsula from the hands of China, which greatly strengthened the position of Hongkong as a base for the military and economic activities of Britain in the Far East.

According to the financial report of 1940 prepared by the British Hongkong Government, the finance of her country invested there was 70 per cent larger than that of the previous year in both revenue and expenditure. Then it dropped considerably in 1941, yet this figure was much larger than that of 1940. This shows that Hongkong had assumed a wartime economy at the outbreak of the present Great War in Europe.

Increase in Revenue

In proportion to the increase of the expenditures, a substantial increase was also observed in the revenues, which eventually necessitated a sudden increase in the amount of the bank notes for circulation. The amount of Hongkong dollar notes in circulation throughout Hongkong in October 1940 was larger by 9 per cent as compared with the amount of the notes in circulation at the end of August, 1938. The total amount of those bank notes that were in circulation in October, 1941 was 262,000,000 dollars, which was larger by about 38 per cent than the amount of the same notes in circulation in June, 1937. This shows that Hongkong had been more strongly affected by the China affair than it was affected by the present Great War in Europe. The table to follow shows the amount of the Hongkong dollar notes in circulation each year since 1936:

1936 (year end)	151.710.000
1937 (June)	188.465.000
1938 (year end)	239.493.000
1939 (August)	223,367,000
1939 (year end)	225.601.000
1940 (October)	230.834.000
1940 (year end)	230,272.000
1941 (October)	261.808.000

Besides the regular Hongkong dollar notes, which were issued by three banks in Hongkong, there was in circulation paper money of smaller denominations, and a few kinds of coins. There were issued by the Hongkong local Government and were divided into one dollar notes, and 10, 5, and one cent notes. The coins were made of nickel and the copper. The nickel coins were divided into 10 and 5 cents, while the copper coins were of one cent.

In accordance with the British authorities at Honkong, the amount of the one dollar Hongkong notes in circulation at the end of July last was about 6,458,000 dollars, that of the nickel coins was 1,629,000 dollars. Inclusive of the amounts of those smaller notes and coins, the total amount of the Hongkong dollars in circulation in October, 1941, must have been about 270,000,000. But, one-third of the amount was in circulation in Canton and other regions in South China, while about one-third was used in connection with China's foreign trade or was kept in the purses of wealthy Chinese people as their property.

The actual amount of the Hongkong dollar notes and smaller notes and coins issued by the Hongkong Government that was in circulation in Hongkong, must have been about one-third of the amount stated above, or about 90,000,000 Hongkong dollars.

In addition to the Hongkong dollars, a substantial amount of fapi was in circulation in Hongkong, which considerably disturbed the stability of the money market in the island. The British authorities in the island, therefore, issued orders restricting the use of fapi in the island.

Military Notes Introduced

Upon the fall of Hongkong Island, the Japanese military notes were introduced into the island, which, by the order of the Japanese authorities was exchanged with the Hongkong dollars at the rate of ¥100 to $200. Moreover, with the withdrawal of the British economic influence from Central and South China, the position of the Japanese military notes in China grew much stronger. One factor to bear out this fact was that the exchange rate of the Japanese military notes against the Hongkong dollars was revised to the rate of ¥50 against $200 beginning July 24. This great jump, however, caused no confusion in the financial circles of Hongkong, because the natives had expected a substantial change in the monetary system in the island. In this connection, the Japanese military authorities at Hongkong issued a statement, making the situation very clear to the native people in the island, who are now using the Japanese military notes in all business transactions.

That such a drastic change in the exchange rate as stated above caused no surprise, nor any trouble, on the money market of Hongkong may be taken as substantial proof that the Japanese military notes now occupies a strong position not only in Hongkong, but also in all regions of China.

OSAKA EXPORTERS FORM SOUTH DEVELOPING BODY

Scholars, Experts to Take Part In Extension of Activities In Area

The Osaka Exporter's Association, in order to assist the military administrative authorities in the Southern Regions in developing the trade and exchange between Japan Proper and all business centers in the South Pacific, decided on the formation of a special organization of scholars, experts and men of experience to conduct a detailed investigation of all matters concerning the extension by Japanese commercial firms of their field of activities in the Southern Regions, including the qualifications of men going to the south, cargoes bound for southern markets, etc. The organization will be called the Osaka Association for the South Sea Trade and Exchange.

In addition to the duties stated above, the association will undertake the training of those who are in search of new field of activities in the Southern Regions.

JAVA CONSTRUCTION PUSHED VIGOROUSLY

All-Round Progress Made in Only Six Months After Japanese Landing

Results were made public on September 1, just six months after the landing of the Imperial Forces on Java, of the strenuous efforts exercised during the half year since then by the Japanese military administration for the economic construction of that island, reports the Yomiuri correspondent at Batavia.

1. Purport of Japan's Military Administration: Japan's military administration in Java is being executed in strict accordance with Japan's national policy for the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia. In view of the fact that Greater East Asia, for its own honor and prosperity, is now executing military operations over an extensive war front, the inhabitants of all regions of East Asia must be fully awakened to do their duty in the execution of the military operations, and all of them, the native people among others, must be prepared for some inconvenience arising from the temporary short supply of one or the other of their daily commodities.

2. Maintenance of peace and order: Thanks to the strict protective measures taken by the Imperial Forces on the island and the sincere cooperation of the native people, peace and order are perfectly maintained throughout the island.

Enjoying Daily Life

Some people on the island are experiencing a little inconvenience in securing a regular and steady supply of all daily commodities they had been using in peace-time. Generally speaking, however, all the inhabitants of the island are now perfectly enjoying their daily life under the protection of the Imperial Forces, which, by strengthening the police force, deal strictly with any people who act against the public interest.

3. Administration: Upon the occupation of the island by the Imperial Forces, the native officials and policemen, as a rule, were authorized to retain their posts; since then they have been engaged in various duties of administration under the guidance of the Japanese military authorities concerned. In most cases, they have proved themselves quite up to the expectation of the Japanese Military Administration Department. On the last Imperial Birthday, a large number of higher native officials were formally appointed to their respective posts. In the meantime, many officials arrived from Japan Proper and were appointed to various posts of importance, including those of local governors.

The local administration of the island is thus given complete from, while the system of the central administration is fast nearing completion. The military authorities concerned are exercising extraordinary efforts to strengthen and complete the police force on the island. A number of selected native people are now undergoing training at a Police Training Center which was reopened some weeks ago. The authorities are considering the establishment of another class in the near future.

Finances Adjusted

4. Finance: The adjustment of finances under an extraordinary situation following battle is no easy task. The well-directed efforts of the Japanese military administration, however, have completed the financial adjustment of the island. A balance is already established between the revenue and expenditure of the public finance of Java. Meanwhile, the reconstruction of all industries which were destroyed by the Dutch troops before their withdrawal from the industrial centers of the island is being steadily conducted at enormous expenditure.

The prices of commodities, on account of the hearty cooperation of the native people, are generally maintained on the same level as in pre-war days. An improvement is being introduced in the financing system of the island through the disposal of the foreign banks which belonged to the old regime as well as due to the advance of the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Bank of Taiwan, Mitsui Bank and the Bank of South China, etc. to the southern regions. The Southern Regions Development Bank opened its branch at Batavia in June last with a view to facilitating the economic construction of new Java.

5. Means of traffic and communications: Means of traffic and communications had been badly damaged or demolished completely at several places by the retreating Dutch troops. As a result of the extraordinary efforts exercised by the Japanese military authorities, however, about 90 per cent of all means of traffic and communications throughout Java were restored in a short space of time after their landing on the island.

Express service is available on all trunk lines of the Java Railways, while the network of motor roads throughout the island is now in perfect condition. The Japanese military administrative authorities concerned are now engaged in respanning rivers at several places on the island. Upon completion of new bridges at these places, the system of traffic and communications throughout the island will be perfect.

Strenuous efforts are being exercised by the authorities concerned to restore marine transportation service by coastal boats, while effective measures are being taken by special business interests to secure the supply of gas and electricity for all inhabitants on the island.

6. The inhabitants: The number of inhabitants in Java at present is about 50,000,000, showing an unusually high density. This number includes, Indonesians, Dutch, Chinese merchants, Arabs, etc. It goes without saying, however, that the Indonesians occupy the greater portion of all the inhabitants of the island. They are enjoying life under the protection of the Japanese authorities. But, some of the Dutch people still entertain pro-Anglo sentiment, which are often embodied in their words and deeds. In order to root out the possible evils, the authorities concerned enforced at the beginning of July last necessary restrictions on their right to select their living places, but those who pledged their obedience and cooperation with the Imperial Forces were excepted. Meanwhile, at the beginning of June, all foreigners in the island were ordered to register themselves so that the Japanese authorities concerned might always be kept well-informed of the movements of those foreign people.

Hostile Assets

Hostile assets left behind on the island are placed under the care of the Hostile Assets Control Department.

7. Industries: In agricultural and forestry industries, Java is, as it were, a big treasure-house of the world. Especially, it is the biggest producing center of sugar, quinine, black-tea, cocoanuts, teak, etc. Many of those agricultural and forestry industries were damaged due to military operations. The Imperial Forces, after their landing on Java, started industrial reconstruction throughout the island, beginning with industries that have close bearings on the economic construction of Greater East Asia. Due to the well-directed efforts of the Japanese authorities the industrial reconstruction in Java is showing a highly satisfactory result. The value of oil and underground wealth on the island is turning out to be much greater than expected at first.

Thus, the economic construction of Java is now placed on a fair way to splendid success. The completion of the economic and administrative system, permeation of the Japanese administration among all communities of Java, and perfect restoration of all industries on the island, however, will come a little later.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's closing prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	130.10	— 0.80
N.K.Y., new (short-term)	94.90	+ 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	100.00	+ 1.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.80	Same

AQUATIC CONTROL COMPANY TO BE SET UP BY YEAR END

With Establishment of Concern Activities Will Be Extended All Over Sphere

A big stride will be taken by the fishery industry of Japan in the extension of its activities to all over Greater East Asia with the organization by the end of this year of the Imperial Aquatic Products Control Company and the Deep Sea Fishery Company.

All interested fishery interests will start organizing an inaugural committee for each of the two control companies upon receipt of orders from the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry. The inaugural committees will, it is expected, execute all business pertaining to investments in money or kind to be made in the enterprises as well as that concerning the amalgamation of all deep sea fishery companies.

The valuation of the assets of all the companies to be amalgamated will be conducted speedily by the Aquatic Industry Assessment Committee to be shortly organized by the interested parties.

It is also learned that Count Yoriyasu Arima, Shintaro Shindo, M. P. vice-president of the Nichiro Fishery Company, and Yusaku Nishimura, managing director of the Japan Fishery Company will be appointed respectively president, vice-president and managing director of the Imperial Aquatic Products Control Company. The company has for its object the facilitation of activities of the Deep Sea Fishery Company by supplying it with all needed equipment and funds.

STOCKS MARK TIME OVER STALINGRAD

Imminent Fall of Soviet Stronghold Makes Traders Watch And Wait for Events

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was usually dull yesterday due to traders in general withholding action and watching the turn of events in connection with the imminent fall of Stalingrad.

In the long-term section, for instance, steel industrials sustained fractional slips due to the large volume of dealings needing liquidation at the end of this month.

The short-term section was likewise cheerless due to the weak tone in the long-term section, whereas a late spurt pulled the major half of the key wares into a resistant territory.

The spot market was as prosperous as ever. Tokyo-Shibaura Electric Industrial jumped up ¥2.20, its new ¥1.00, Asahina Iron Works ¥2.00, and its new ¥1.50.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥130.10, N. Y. K. new ¥94.90, Kanebo Spinning ¥151.90, its new ¥100.00. S. M. R. ¥73.30 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥88.60.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	151.9	152.0	152.1
Do. new (12½)	99.1	99.9	100.1
Teikoku Rayon (50)	95.2	96.2	95.3
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	74.3	74.9	75.8
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	109.8	110.3	110.0
Do. new (37½)	94.5	94.5	93.8
O. S. K. (50)	100.1	100.4	101.6
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	90.4	90.6	91.5
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	103.2	103.3	101.7
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	73.6	74.0	73.3
Do. new (12½)	39.9	....	....
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	144.5	144.1	143.6
Japan Beer (50)	....	111.5	112.4
Tropical Ind. (42½)	45.8	....	46.0
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	49.6	50.0	50.1
Asahi Glass (50)	133.1	133.8	133.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	97.4	97.5	96.8

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	130.9	1.0	129.0	130.1
N. Y. K., old	....	110.5	9.8	....
Do. new	94.9	4.9	3.8	94.9
Kanebo Spin	....	152.0	1.1	151.9
Do. new	99.3	100.0	98.6	100.0
Teikoku Rayon. n.	83.0	2.6	3.6	83.6
Osaka Stock. new	70.0	0.3	69.6	70.1
Japan Steel Tube	66.6	6.8	6.1	66.6
Japan Oil	77.5	7.5	7.3	77.8
S. M. R.	73.3	..	..	73.3
Mitsubishi Heavy	89.2	9.2	8.6	88.6
Toyo Rayon. new	65.4	..	..	65.6
Japan Beer. new	51.5	1.5	1.0	51.0
Japan Fishery. new	49.3	9.3	9.2	49.2
Japan Sugar. new	73.8	3.8	3.7	73.8
Manchou Ind.	57.6	7.9	7.6	57.6

Slated for Control Head

Seisuke Fujita, president of the Japan Oil and Fat Company, has been recommended for the chairmanship of the Oil and Fat Control Association in accordance with the decision passed by the inaugural committee of the said association at its first meeting held 9 a.m. Monday at the Greater East Asia Hall, says the Asahi.

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PUBLIC LABORATORY SET TO PROMOTE RESEARCHES

Construction Will Start in October, Further Expansion To Follow Soon

The laboratory of the Teikoku Inventors Association, has decided to establish a public laboratory on its present premise at an expenditure of ¥100,000 to be received from the Government as a subsidy to the Association, which will have a far-reaching effect in promoting the earnest research by civilian chemists, and scientists, says the Nippon Kogyo.

The construction of the laboratory will be started in October of this year and will be completed by March of next year. The laboratory in question will have a total floor area of 80 tsubo, containing six rooms for chemical research, two rooms for electrical research, and two rooms for mechanical research.

The Association is further contemplating another expansion in 1943.

The Imperial Army In Action on the East Asian Front

(Continued From Page 6)

General in Manila and 4,000 Japanese nationals who were interned at various quarters by the Philippine authorities were released by the Japanese Forces.

"Incidentally the Filipino people are cooperating with the Japanese military authorities and the Philippines administration."

Bill Clearings

September 15

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	284.899	118.060
Balance	66.920	24,306

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1942

America in a Bad Way

President Roosevelt has appointed Paul V. McNutt as Chairman of the War Manpower Commission with extensive powers vested in him regarding the mobilization of labor. The powers with which the new Chairman of the War Manpower Commission is invested include the right to put jobless people compulsorily to specified kinds of work, the right to transfer laborers from non-munitions to munitions industries, the right to prohibit the employment of skilled workers in the kinds of work in which unskilled workers may very well be employed, and the right to control a large-scale movement of labor. By this means President Roosevelt is striving to achieve a rational extortion of American labor power, male and female. He plans to establish the balance of efficiency in individual industries, to see that labor power is distributed in a manner conformable with the object in view and to legalize all sorts of training, employment and mobilization of labor so that these things may be carried out by the State in future by the exercise of its authority. President Roosevelt regards Paul V. McNutt as one best fitted for the task of coaxing organized American laborers because he has had much to do with them in the execution of the New Deal policy in which he played an important part, and has accordingly put him in charge of the important business of the wartime mobilization of American labor power.

President Roosevelt has vested Paul V. McNutt with the wide powers such as have been enumerated because he concluded from the British precedent that the wartime mobilization of labor could not be effected successfully by leaving laborers to volunteer for service. It must, however, be obvious to everybody that compulsory mobilization of labor is beset with many difficulties in a country of America's peculiar national conditions. In fact, Paul V. McNutt is being harassed by a variety of obstacles.

According to the figures published by the American authorities in June this year, the total American population capable of labor was put at 50,000,000. The official expectation at the time was that of this number over 10,500,000 would be mobilized for war material production by the end of this year. As a matter of fact, however, the actual state of labor mobilization in America is so unsatisfactory that it is considered difficult to mobilize more than half the stipulated number. According to the latest census. the number of American men and women ranging in age from 18 to 64 totals 82,400,000. Of this total, the American Government estimates that the labor of 30,000,000 can be newly mobilized. It further plans to mobilize 7,000,000 to 10,000,000 for works connected with national defenses. In all likelihood, however, these programs are not being executed as planned. That the American Government has recently been showing much eagerness to mobilize women engaged in household matters or household industry for the munitions industry by methods bordering on compulsion and also that it is using compulsion in order to put lads of under 16 to factory work bear witness to the fact that the programs for the mobilization of labor are not being carried out smoothly. It is thus easy to imagine that owing to a shortage of labor power, the industrial production of America is not keeping up with the progress of the war situation.

Many factories in America are suffering disastrously from an acute shortage of labor. The situation confronting these factories is so desperate that it is said that only one laborer is supplied where fifty laborers are required. In such circumstances, there is a keen scramble for workmen between capitalists. This state of affairs tends to throw the labor market into confusion. It also furnishes one cogent cause for impeding the successful execution of the American Government's programs for the mobilization of labor.

A graver and a more fundamental obstacle to labor mobilization is that the large majority of the American people do not as yet realize the gravity of the war situation and consequently do not show an understanding of the Government's plans for the mobilization of labor power. What is particularly surprising is that even the American press evinces not the slightest interest in this particular problem. While the general public assumes an attitude of difference, American labor unions are positively hostile to the Government plans. It is considered probable that no matter how hard President Roosevelt may try to coax the labor unions, a head-on collision between the Government and the labor unions is bound to come sooner or later.

The New York correspondent of the Neue Zuricher Zeitung, in a report which he sent to his paper at the end of May, stated, after pointing out that America is confronted with grave difficulties in connection with the question of mobilizing labor power, that in case the American forces suffer a serious blow, or the mainland of America is exposed to hostile air raids or great uneasiness is caused in the country, the American Government would have to devise for the maintenance of public peace and order measures incomparably greater in scale than any which it has so far adopted. In such an event, the correspondent further remarked, the extension of compulsory labor for women, the recognition of virtually the same rights in the Negroes and the extension of the conscription duty to alien settlers in America would presumably become inevitable. All this goes to show that America is already thrown into a state of grave domestic uneasiness although the War of Greater East Asia has been going on for only nine months. The position of America who used to claim the first place in all things has become so deteriorated that she will soon be obliged to look to the Negroes and alien settlers for aid.

Benevolence Is Man

Love, magnanimity, affection for others, sympathy and pity, were ever recognized to be supreme virtues, the highest of all the attributes of the human soul. It was deemed a princely virtue in a twofold sense: princely among the manifold attributes of a noble spirit; princely as particularly befitting a princely profession. We needed no Shakespeare to feel—though, perhaps, like the rest of the world, we needed him to express it— that mercy became a monarch better than his crown, that it was above his sceptered sway. How often both Confucius and Mencius repeat the highest requirement of a ruler of men to consist in benevolence. Confucius would say—"Let but a prince cultivate virtue, people will flock to him; with people will come to him lands; lands will bring forth for him wealth; wealth will give him the benefit of right uses. Virtue is the root, and wealth an outcome." Again, "Never has there been a case of a sovereign loving benevolence, and the people not loving righteousness." Mencius follows close at his heels and says, "Instances are on record where individuals attained to supreme power in a single state, without benevolence, but never have I heard of a whole empire falling into the hands of one who lacked this virtue." Also—"It is impossible that any one should become ruler of the people to whom they have not yielded the subjection of their hearts." Both defined this indispensable requirement in a ruler by saying, "Benevolence—benevolence is Man." (Extract from Bushido, The Soul of Japan by the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe)

Agreed With Mencius

Priding themselves as they did in their brute strength and privileges to turn it into account, the samurai gave full consent to what Mencius taught concerning the power of love. "Benevolence," he says, "brings under its sway whatever hinders its power, just as water subdues fire: they only doubt the power of water to quench flames who try to extinguish with a cupful a whole burning waggon-load of fagots." He also says that "the feeling of distress is the root of benevolence," therefore a benevolent man is ever mindful of those who are suffering and in distress. Thus did Mencius long anticipate Adam Smith who founds his ethical philosophy on simpathy.

It is indeed striking how closely the code of knightly honor of one country coincides with that of others; in other words, how the much-abused oriental ideas of morals find their counterparts in the noblest maxims of European literature. If the well-known lines,

> Hae tibi erunt artes pacisque imponere morem,
> Parcere subjectis, et debellare superbos,

were shown a Japanese gentleman, he might readily accuse the Mantuan bard of plagiarising from the literature of his own country. (Extract from Bushido, The Soul of Japan by the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe)

A Year Ago Today

September 16, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Senator Gerald P. Nye, Republican from North Dakota and a leading member of the non-interventionist bloc, predicted that President Roosevelt's "shoot on sight" naval policy will put the United States navy and air forces actively in the European war in four months.

Senator Nye contended that this policy will lead rapidly to a "shooting war" and that once the United States fleet and air units are engaged in fighting Germany, another American expeditionary force will eventually be sent to Europe.

* * *

After days of heavy fighting, Soviet troops evacuated Kremenchug, approximately 175 miles southeast of Kiev,

EAST ASIA WAR IS ALSO BATTLE FOR CONTROL OF PACIFIC OCEAN

Japan Is Also Determined to Replace Britain as Master of Indian Ocean

By YUSUKE TSURUMI
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

It is premature to discuss the future of the problems confronting the Pacific. Japan sought every diplomatic means to settle peacefully these problems through international negotiations but the Anglo-American Powers turned a deaf-ear so Japan was forced to resort to arms. And having been forced to unsheath her sword, Japan will fight until she attains her objectives.

Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia however, the problems confronting the Pacific have changed. The objectives the Japanese seek in a new Pacific are entirely different from those she sought prior to December 8, 1941. It is most likely that the outcome of the Greater East Asia War will determine the nature of the future of these Pacific problems. Therefore, it is premature and futile for one person to discuss such problems.

In spite of the war situation, however, there does strongly exist problems which concern the Pacific according to the ideals of the Japanese. That is, if perchance, this war should not bring about all the desired results it should provide eternal cooperative spirit for the Japanese in the future.

I am a firm believer that all races possess a destiny peculiar to themselves. This is due to the racial character and natural ability plus the climate and the natural and geographic features of the land plus the law administered over the land.

No matter how superior one race may be, if it has its enemies or if it exists under climatic disadvantages or if it lives under geographic shortcomings it can never develop into a world power. Although a race may be blessed with a distinguished citizen and possesses talent, it can never hope to earn the respect of a world power.

Only those peoples who availed themselves accordingly have earned a pacle in the family of nations. You will find this to hold true throughout world history. For example, 2,400 years ago there was ancient Greece; 2,000 years ago there was the Roman Empire; 700 years ago was the Land of the Mongols and 350 years ago rose the British Empire.

When comparing the history of these nations with Japan's, you learn for the first time, the position Japan is in.

Mastery of Sea

Aside from the Mongols, all these powers built their empires on the sea. In other words, mastery of the seas made them world powers. And they existed as long as they ruled the sea.

Ever since the founding of the Japanese Empire, it has been the destiny of the Japanese to become a seafaring race. The sea was the Pacific Ocean. And the day the Pacific became the center of the world, that was the day Japan was destined to become the center of the world.

Retracing history, you will find that the Mediterranean was the stage where the races of the ancient world fought for their places under the spotlight. Following the defeat of the powerful Persians by the Greeks at Salamis, the center of the world shifted to Athens. After the fall of Athens, the ruler of the Mediterranean went to the navy of Carthage which met defeat at the hands of the Romans. Thus, Rome was destined to become the center of the world.

The Mediterranean era passed in the latter part of the 15th century when Columbus, flying the Spanish flag, crossed the Atlantic in search of Japan and discovered America, and Vasco da Gama sailed around the African cape, crossed the Indian Ocean and reached India. As a result, the Atlantic and the Indian Oceans became the center of the world, Spain ruling the Atlantic and Portugal holding sway over the Indian Ocean.

Their rule, however, was not long as there arose three other seafaring powers who usurped the Spanish and the Portuguese. The newcomers were the Dutch, the French and the British. But in time, destiny played into the hands of the British as she crushed the Spanish Armada off the English Channel in the 16th century, chased the Dutch from the high seas in the 17th century and annihilated the French, in the 18th century, on the American continent and in India. Thus, the British had gained complete mastery of the seas.

British Lake

It is true that the British lost a great part of their Western Hemispheric possessions when the 13 American colonies fought for their independence in the 18th century and also suffered defeat on the high seas, losing her control over the Atlantic. But, in the meantime, she was able to strengthen her hold on the Indian Ocean by occupying Australia on the East and South Africa in the West. This virtually made the Indian Ocean a British lake from where the British could oppress the world with her imperialism.

So the world had seen the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean Eras. Within the last 20 years, the world's spotlight has fallen upon the Pacific Ocean. The Pacific Era has dawned.

There were only two countries possessing geographic advantages on the Pacific. They were Japan and the United States. Such being the case, the question arises as to how these two powers were going to realize their mastery over the Pacific. This was the problem facing the 20th century world. This was the problem confronting the Pacific.

In assuming control over the Pacific, three basic principles have been advanced. The first called for joint cooperation between both Japan and the United States in managing the Pacific. This was the policy urged following the close of World War I, but this proved a failure when it became clear that the Anglo-Saxon races were seeking complete domination over the Pacific when both Britain and the United States elucidated their intentions at the Washington Conference. It will be remembered that every Japanese proposal was rejected or spurned while they carefully nurtured their schemes.

Question of Division

The second called for the dividing of the Pacific into the West Pacific and the East Pacific, since the Pacific Ocean was too big for any one country to assume control over. The United States and Japan were to draw the border-line somewhere in the mid Pacific and then assume control. This plan is reported to have been advocated by Japan prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. However, this did not materialize because the United States could not make itself see clear in meeting the Japanese halfway.

There is only one other principle left, that is, either Japan or the United States assumes complete control over the Pacific. The answer lies in the outcome of the Greater East Asia War. In other words, the future of the Pacific lies in the hands of Japan or the United States.

The entire Pacific must become a Japanese ocean! And until we gain complete mastery over the Pacific, we must fight until we win!

Relations between Japan and the United States, after all, is the problem confronting the Pacific. And in regards to the mastery of the Pacific. Britain was a "second fiddle" while the United States was a prominent actor. Therefore, from one aspect, the Greater East Asia War is a battle for the supremacy of the Pacific. To us Japanese therein lies a significant page from world history. Japan will win! And when she does, the Pacific will become a Japanese ocean!

At the same time, we must also remember the future importance of the Indian Ocean.

Britain, following defeat when the United States declared her independence, shifted her power into the Indian Ocean which resulted in British dominance over that area. But the Japanese have already gained control over the East Indian Ocean, having occupied Singapore Island and Burma. Together with India, when she earns her freedom which isn't very far off, Britain will lose complete control over the Indian Ocean. When the Japanese rule the Pacific, destiny will include the Indian Ocean under the Pacific sphere of influence.

World history is moving rapidly. Anglo-Saxon rule over the seas is gradually fading from the pages of world history. In its place the "Rising Sun" flag is beginning to flutter in the 20th century breeze. After 2,422 years, since the Orientals were defeated in the naval battle at Salamis, the Oriental race is once again regaining her sea-power.

When victory comes at the close of the Greater East Asia War, it will be the day when the world changes, too.

With the passing of each day, the Japanese race is progressing toward its destiny acclaimed 3,000 years ago.

Pearls of Wisdom

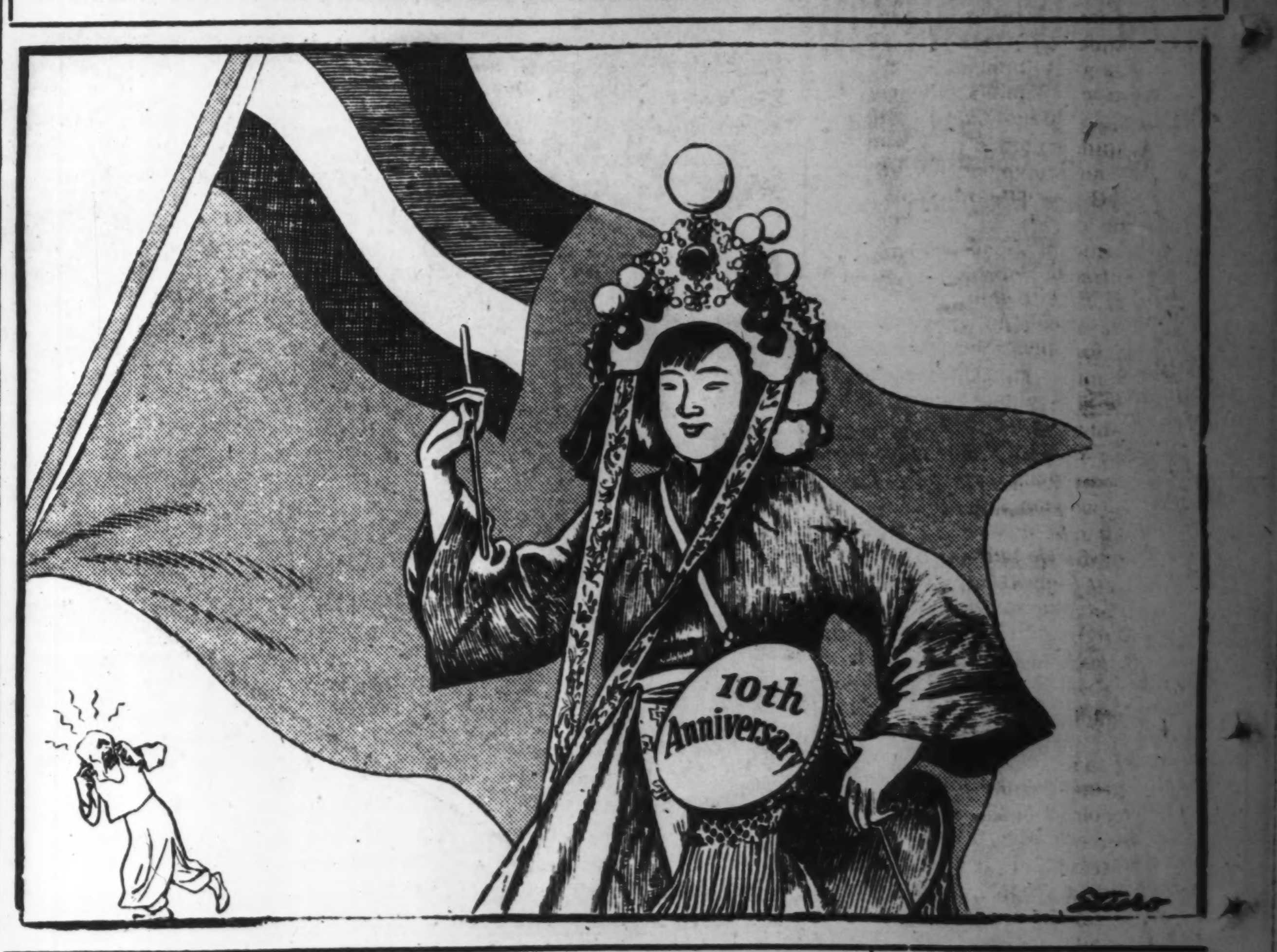
Good-breeding is the art of showing men, by external signs, the internal regard we have for them. It arises from good sense, improved by conversing with good company. —Cato

There are two perfectly good men; one dead, and the other unborn.—Chinese Proverb.

To err is human; to forgive, divine.—Pope

The pleasures of the palate deal with us like the Egyptian thieves, who strangle those whom they embrace.—Seneca

Manchoukuo Marches Forward



FIFTY YEARS OF JAPAN 1891-1942

"Gin-bura" of Yesterday

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

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Let us walk down the main road from Shimbashi to Sudacho, one of Tokyo's arteries, as it was fifty years ago, and indulge in reveries and day-dreams as we proceed. An impossible feat, to be sure, it may be easily accomplished through imagination's magic aid. It covers a distance nearly four times the length of the Ginza, and though few people may think of walking it nowadays, due to the cars, underground and above, which will carry us across in 7 to 10 minutes for as many Sen, people in old days made nothing of tramping it, always ready to use their muscle power rather than money. Perhaps money was not so plentiful in those days.

The Ginza was a lonesome place then when compared with the bustling street of the main Tori of Nihonbashi or Ningyocho, or even Ogawa machi of Kanda. It had few attractions for the younger generation. Shimbashi as a bridge was then no longer "new" or attractive; country people alighting at the terminal station of that name and crossing the bridge into the Ginza, often asked, "Which is the famous Shimbashi bridge?" Neither were there many of the outstanding houses of commerce that have since appeared. The first that arrested notice, however, was the notorious tobaconist's, run by the late Iwaya Matsuhei. Upon its house-top was hoisted up the egregious sign-board, announcing that he was one the greatest taxpayers of Japan, "paying the staggering sum of only half a million Yen a year," emphasis on the two words, "staggering" and "only." Iwaya Matsuhei embodied the genuine spirit of sheer, impudent ultra-modern publicity. His manners and costume were no less modest. He went about in scarlet-red silk kimono and haori, and on his head wore—just to fancy—a tall black chimney-pot hat. We do not know how he did or did not grovel before his superiors, but when talking with his equals and inferiors, struck an attitude of imperious dignity; and he looked down on the world with the disdainful eye of a veritable Tengu. His "staggering" establishment was in the middle of the Ginza on the right, and further down the road, and a little beyond Kyobashi bridge, also on the right, stood a smart little foreign-style building, devoted to the business of cigarettes, owned by the late Murai Kichibei who specialized in foreign-style brands of the name of "Sun-rise," etc., in contradistinction to Mr. Iwaya's "Tengu" variety, red, while and blue, etc. . . which had mouthpieces attached like "Asahi" and "Shikishima" of today.

Badge of Civilization

Of the dealers in watches and clocks—there were many all over Tokyo—the Ginza boasted two or three big ones—Yoshinuma, Tenshodo and Hattori, etc., the last-named alone surviving to carry on the tradition. It was a product of the Meiji era, as old as the Ginza itself.

The watch, introduced into Japan long before the bicycle, was a handy, portable badge of modern civilization which many a student of advanced grade vaingloriously carried.

"What is the time now?" he often blurted out now and then like a new-fledged orator, asking the rhetorial question and proceeded to answer it himself. A foreign book in one hand, a stick in the other and a silver watch chain dangling at the belt in front were the three insignia of the high-grade student of Middle Meiji who was immortalized in the

(Continued on Page 5)

THE IMPERIAL ARMY IN ACTION ON THE EAST ASIAN FRONT

By Lieutenant-Colonel [illegible]
(From Dai-Toa Senshi)

Japanese Entry Into Manila

There is little doubt that Great Britain, the United States and the Netherlands East Indies were hoping to concentrate their first line of offensive naval power at Singapore and Hawaii if a Pacific war broke out. But no sooner had such a war commenced, the Japanese Navy virtually crippled the American Pacific Fleet anchored at Pearl Harbor, and annihilated the British Far Eastern Fleet by sinking the highly-touted Prince of Wales and Repulse off the coast of Malaya. Thus, the anti-Axis powers had only one other trump card to play against Japan—using the American flying force stationed in the Philippines.

Tokyo left no stone unturned, however, as to which way the enemy might turn after recovering from the initial stinging blow. Already within two days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia—that is, on December 10, 1941, not only were the Japanese War Eagles blasting Iba, Clark and other important enemy air bases in the Philippines, but landings were being made in the face of enemy fire on the island of Luzon at Aparri, in the extreme north and at Vigan on the northwest coast.

These landings were followed by others made at Legaspi on the southern tip on December 12, at Lingayen on the western coast on December 22, and at Lamon Bay on the eastern coast on December 24, all on the island of Luzon, and within less than 25 days after the initial landings were made at Aparri and Vigan, the Japanese Forces made history of capturing impregnable Manila on January 2, 1942.

Landing Described

One of the officers who participated in the first landing made at Aparri on December 10 graphically described the landing as follows:

"One of our transports convoyed by our naval vessels gradually neared land. The vessels resembled black cut outs as they were silhouetted against the island of Luzon by the Philippine moon. The entire village must have been enwrapped in deep slumber for not a thing stirred.

"Suddenly a flare signal rose from the village. It meant that the Japanese had made good their first landing on Luzon.

"Then as dawn broke over the mountain, there appeared a huge four-motored aircraft.

"'A "Flying Fortress!"'"

"Someone shouted as if he had seen the Boeing B17 plane for the first time as all members on board the ship rushed to their posts. Already our anti-aircraft guns were barking.

"The 'Flying Fortress' was tailed by several Curtiss-Hawk fighter planes which harassed us by dropping bombs hitting our gas drums, but determined to get the 'Flying Fortress, we tossed those blazing drums into the sea.

"We knew we were playing with fire but when we looked into the sky and saw that giant aircraft burst into black flames and then plunge into the sea we were happy we took that chance.

"Now other landings were able to be made."

Meet Main Force

Meanwhile, after penetrating deep into the bay at the southern tip of the island of Luzon, Japanese Forces made landings at Legaspi on December 12 and by Christmas had smashed their way through jungles and swamps via Naga and Atimonan, meeting the main force which made a landing at Lamon Bay.

Japanese units landing at Aparri and Vigan continued to sweep southward over the steep Luzon Mountains and then drive down across the Cagayan and central Luzon plains, on toward Manila.

On December 22, 1941, hard-fighting Japanese landing units succeeded in making landings at Lingayen Gulf despite numerous pill-boxes and barb-wired entanglements constructed by the enemy in anticipation of the Japanese attack.

Swinging to the northeast, the Japanese occupied the strategic town of Baguio on the following day, and thereby continued to apply the pressure upon approximately three enemy divisions which kept retreating toward Manila.

Driving steadily southward toward Manila, the Japanese occupied San Jose on December 28, while mechanized vanguards swept into Cabanatuan just north of Manila on December 29.

The two units, composed of those who landed at Legaspi and Lamon Bay, occupied the nine and a half million dollar Cavite Naval Base on December 31, 1941.

Thus, Manila was surrounded on New Year's Eve and New Year's Day and completely occupied on January 2, 1942.

Manila Entry Described

One of the Japanese war correspondents who accompanied the Japanese Forces landing at Lingayen Gulf described the entry into Manila as follows:

"Japanese units pushing through the center of the Luzon valley occupied Cabanatuan on December 30, 1941, and continued to advance on Manila as the Filipino soldiers, fighting Uncle Sam's battles, took to flight as they were lost in the confusion of the moment at the sudden and swift Japanese onslaught.

"Moreover, more than two-thirds of the enemy tank corps were either captured or destroyed by the Japanese mechanized units by the time Manila was completely occupied.

"On a number of occasions, the last one being issued on the evening of New Year's Day, in order to save the non-combatants in Manila from unnecessary suffering, the Japanese forces renewed their advice for surrender while at the very gates of Manila but were refused while the enemy tanks continued to flee pell-mell in all directions.

"The Japanese Forces occupied Manila on January 2, 1942 without shedding one drop of blood.

"Sometime afterwards I was able to learn from a war-prisoner who bluntly asserted that the regular army, after seeing the Japanese mechanized units in action, were so frightened that by the 25th and 26th of December, the mainstay had fled into the jungle regions of Bataan Peninsula where they expected to hold out until re-enforcements arrived from the United States.

"On New Year's Day all the important and strategic buildings and constructions were set afire or destroyed. Thus, it proved a far greater task putting these fires under control and restoring peace and order to Manila than exchanging gun-fire with the enemy.

"By January 3, Rising Sun flags had begun to dot the city of Manila.

"Meanwhile, the Japanese Consul-

(Continued on Page 5)